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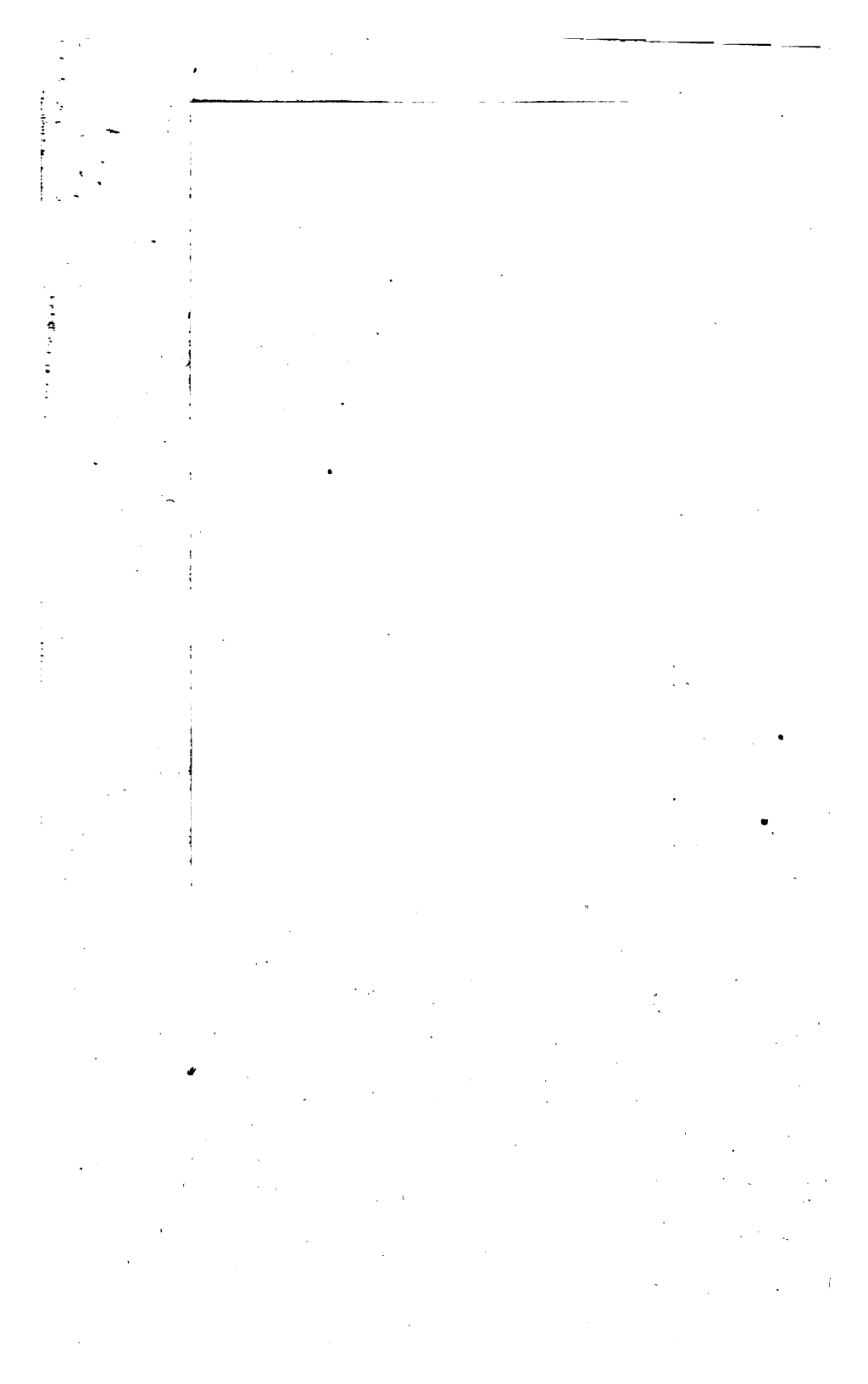
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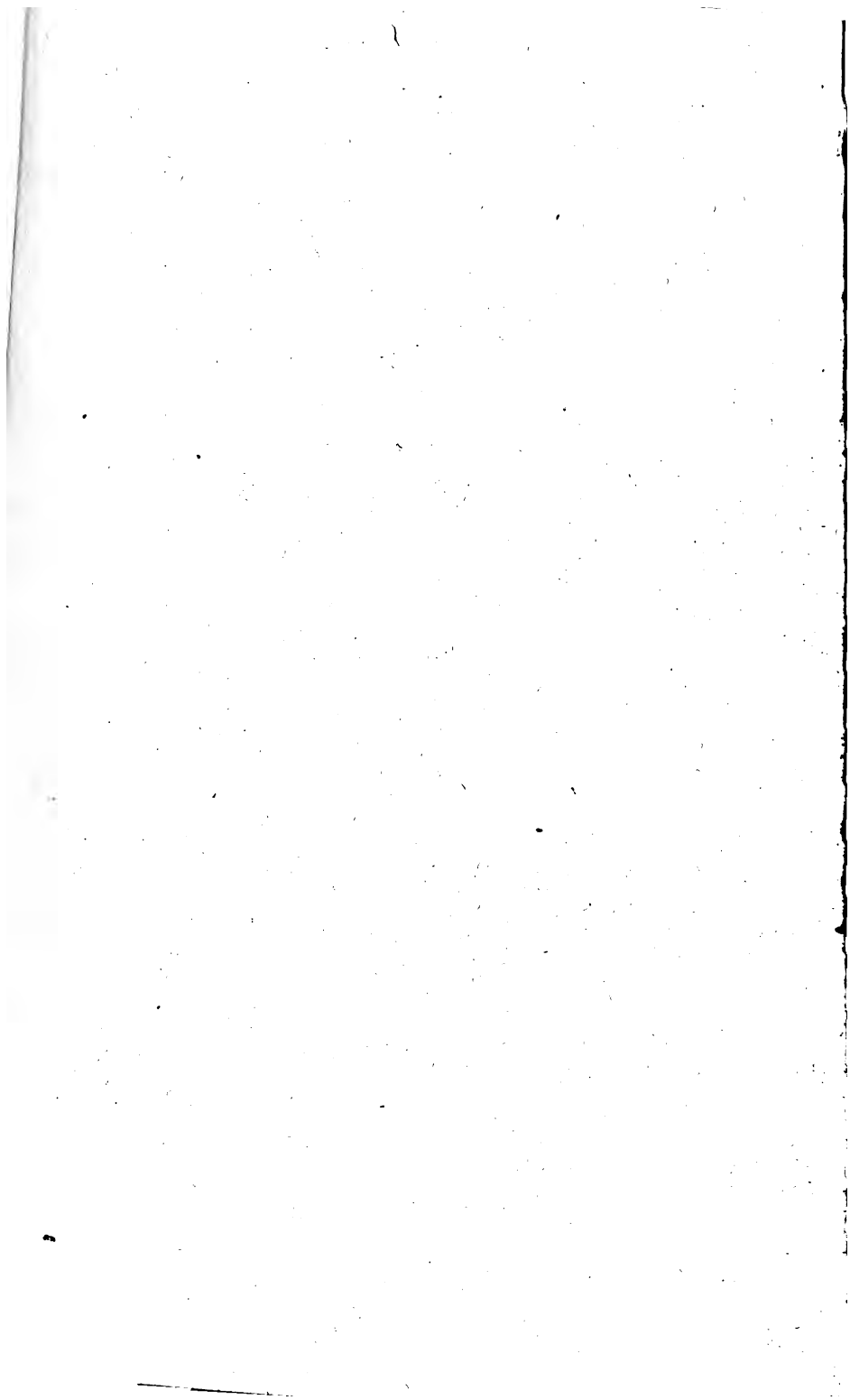
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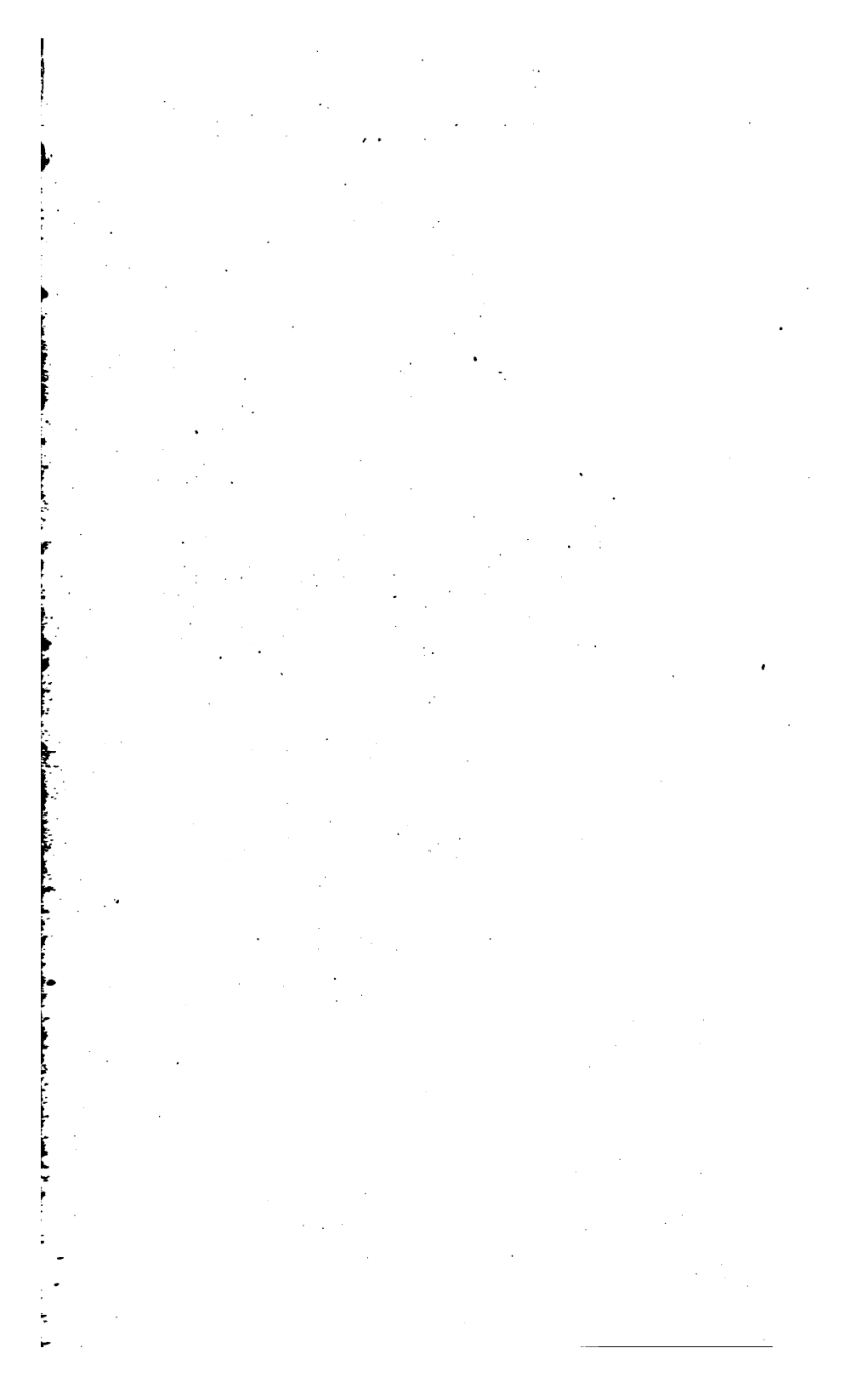
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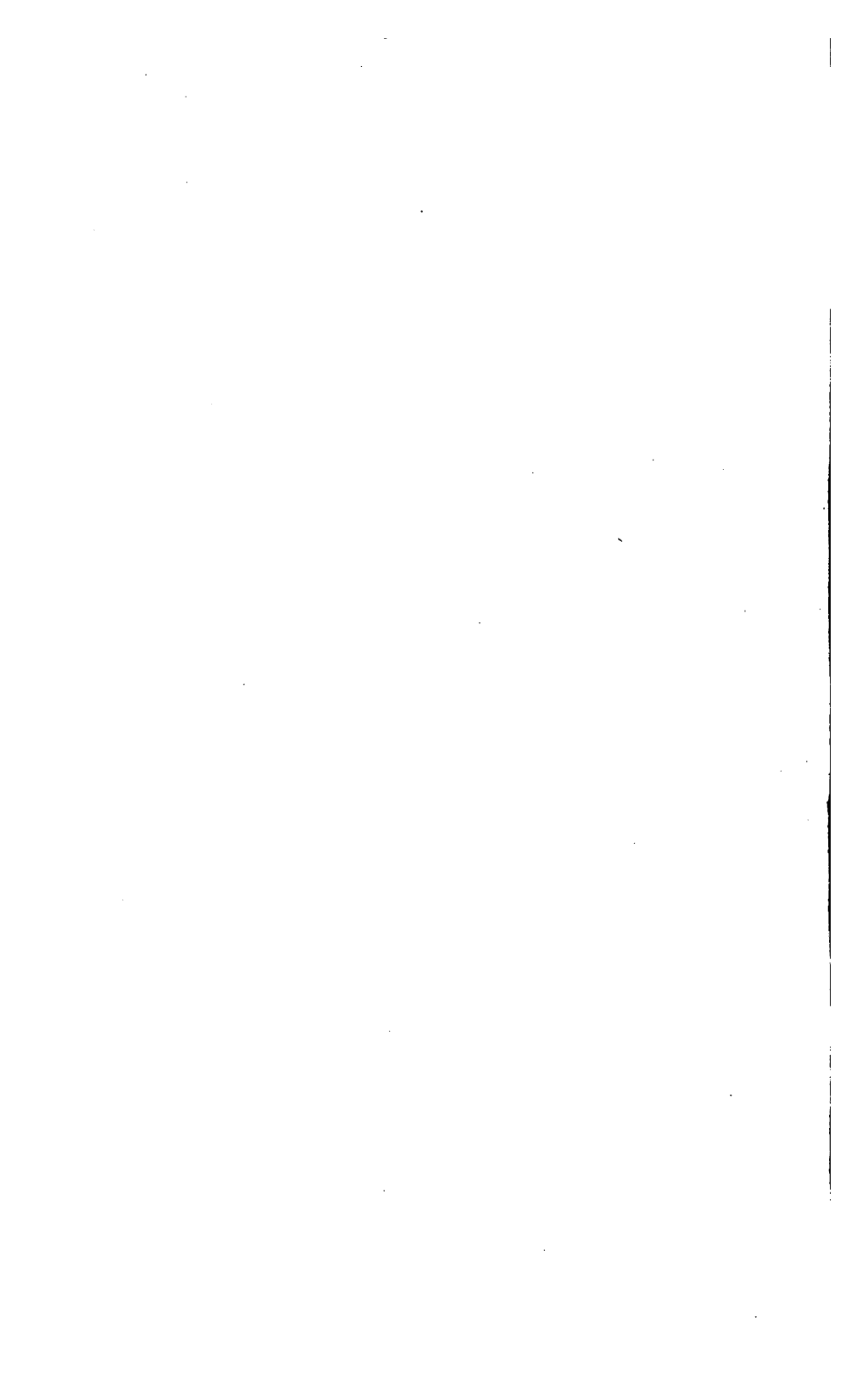
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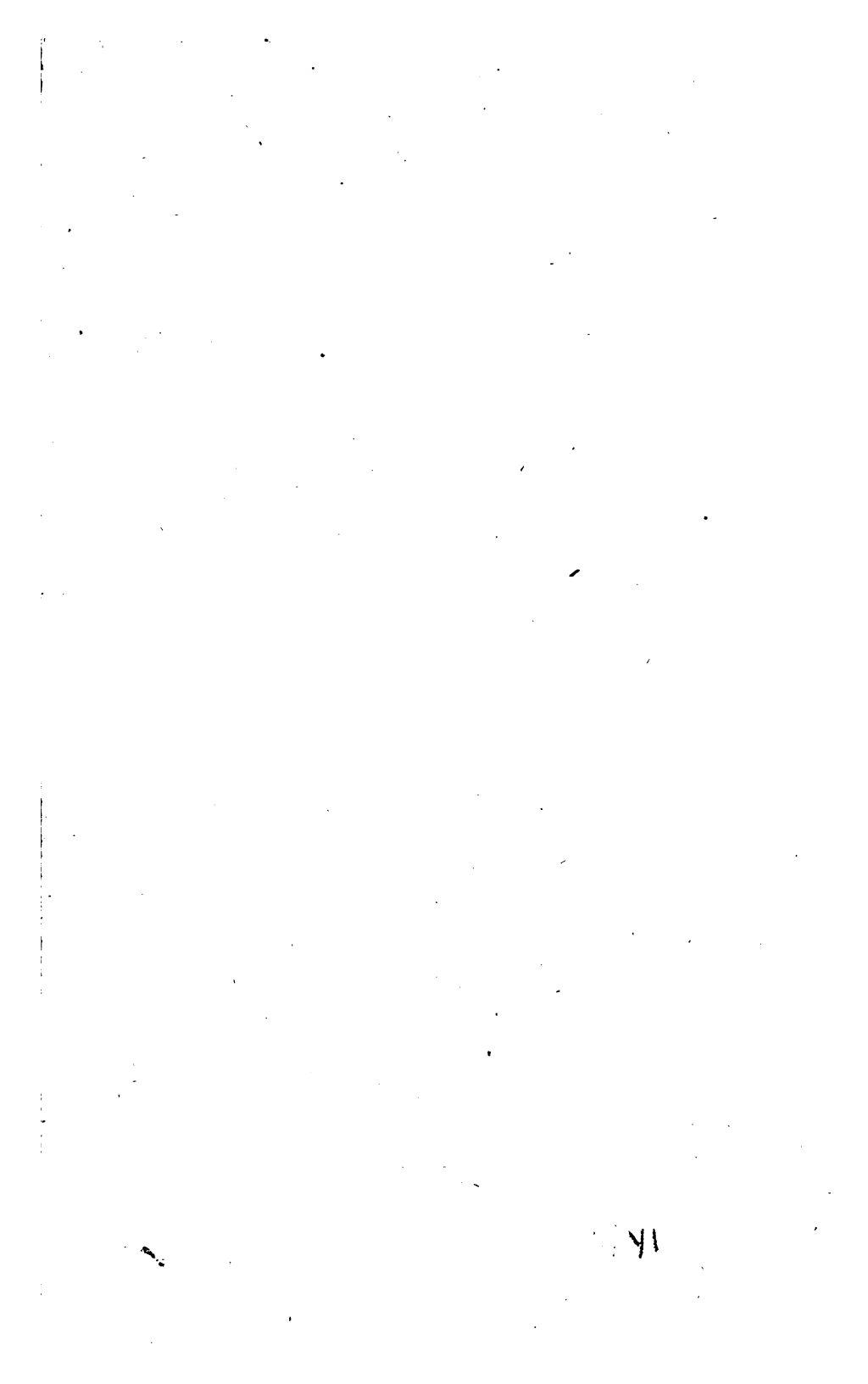
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LIST OF CUTS.

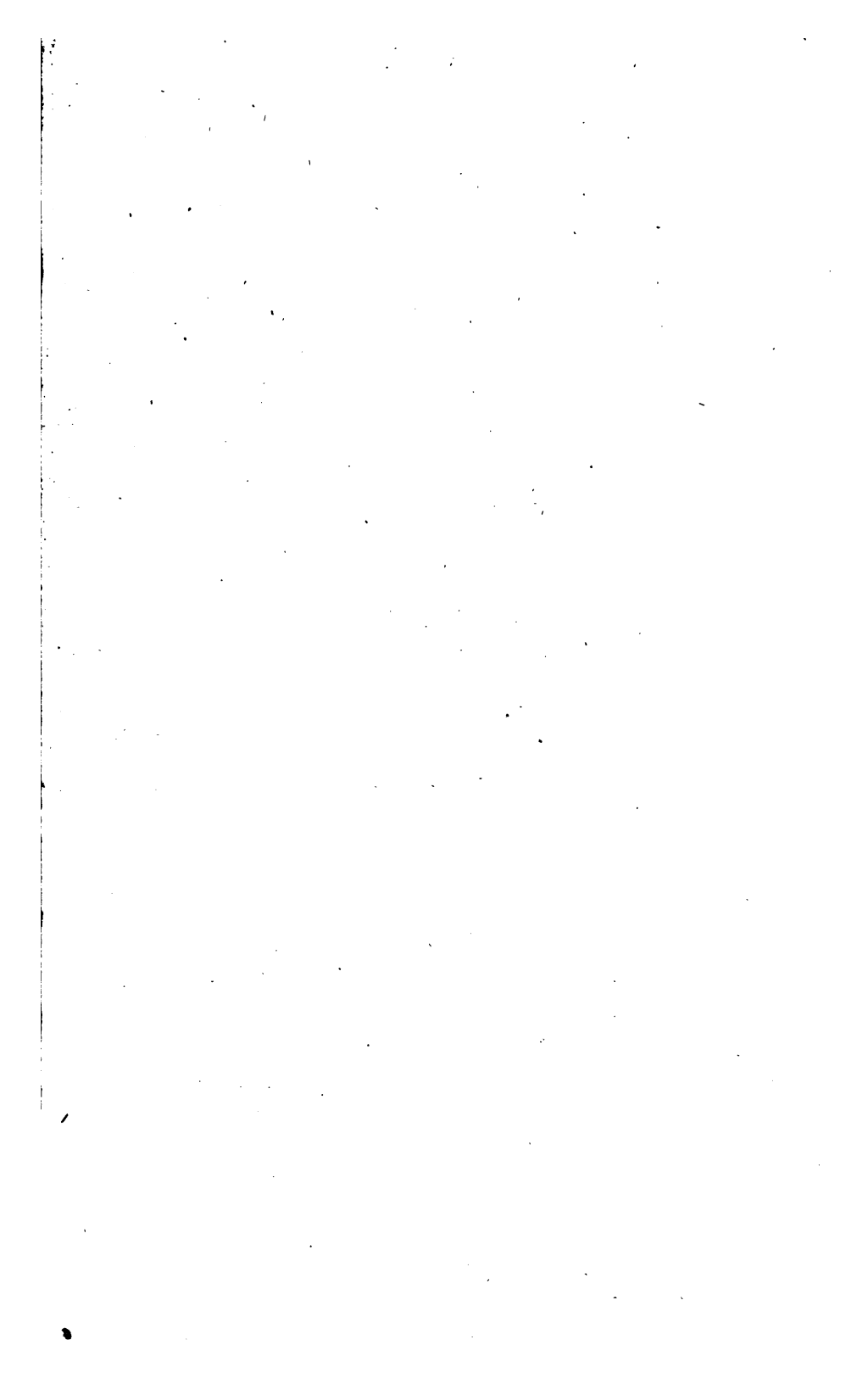
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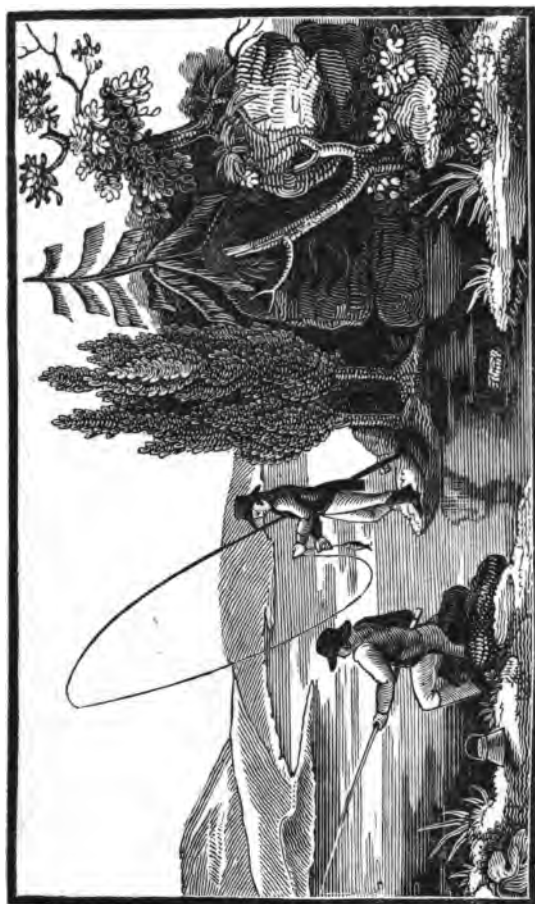
The following list of hooks, to be used in the Rivers Thames and Lea, will prevent the trouble of referring to the different chapters :

For Barbel fishing in the Thames, .. Nos. 6, 7, and 8 Hook.
For Barbel fishing in the Lea, ... Nos. 8 and 9 Hook.
For Gudgeon fishing in the Thames, Nos. 10 and 11 Hook.
For Gudgeon fishing in the Lea, ... Nos. 11 and 12 Hook.
For Perch fishing, ... Nos. 7 and 8 Hook.
For Carp fishing, ... Nos. 9 and 10 Hook.
For Roach, Dace, and Bleak, ... Nos. 11, 12, 13 Hook.

The above sizes are such as the best anglers of the present day always prefer, and are much smaller than those which were commonly used thirty years since. At that time, larger hooks and stronger tackle might have been used with success ; but, unfortunately for the lovers of angling, the stock of fish in most rivers has been gradually on the decline, and the number being smaller, they are consequently better supplied with food, and are therefore more cautious of risking their lives when strong tackle and large hooks are offered. The angler who expects success, therefore, must adopt the modern tackle, or he will not fail to be disappointed. It is true a few Roach, Dace, Gudgeons, &c. may be taken with a twisted hair-line, cork float, and No. 8 or 9 hook ; but to have a reasonable chance for good sport, the old heavy tackle must be exploded, and in its place the fine, light rod, fine line and float, and as small a hook as the nature of the water will allow of must be adopted, and what is wanting in strength of tackle the angler must supply in skill.



FRONTISPIECE.



BANK-FISHING.

THE ANGLER'S GUIDE,

BEING
A COMPLETE PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON

Angling :

CONTAINING
THE WHOLE ART OF TROLLING, BOTTOM-FISHING,
FLY-FISHING, AND TRIMMER-ANGLING,
FOUNDED ON FORTY YEARS' PRACTICE AND OBSERVATION.

—◆—
SECOND EDITION,

With very considerable Additions, Local Descriptions, Glossary of
Technical Terms, and Index.

—◆—
ILLUSTRATED WITH WOOD ENGRAVINGS.



~~~~~  
DEDICATED TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF YORK.  
~~~~~

By T. F. ^{Turner}SALTER, GENT.

The skilful angler opes his store,
(Paste, worms, or flies, his hook sustains)
And quickly spreads the grassy shore
With shining spoils that crown his pains.—*Brooks.*

London :

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY HAINES AND TURNER,
Margaret Street, Cavendish Square,

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And by all Booksellers and Fishing-Tackle Makers in the United Kingdom.

1815.



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TO
HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS
OF YORK.

MADAM,

I AM emboldened by the knowledge that your Royal Highness occasionally enjoys the amusement of Angling, to lay this Treatise at your feet, and to offer it as an humble tribute of my profound respect for your Royal Highness's many virtues, particularly manifested in the neighbourhood of Oatlands, by your Royal Highness's condescension and goodness in educating and clothing numerous poor children. As a lover of every virtuous action, and a loyal admirer of the august house your Royal Highness is allied to, I receive infinite pleasure during my fishing excursions in the vicinity of Oatlands, in frequently hearing the voice of

Gratitude detailing the many good acts of your Royal Highness. That your Royal Highness may long live to enjoy the admiration of a grateful neighbourhood, and a loyal people, and that every possible good may attend you, is the fervent prayer and wish of

Your Royal Highness's

Most dutiful,

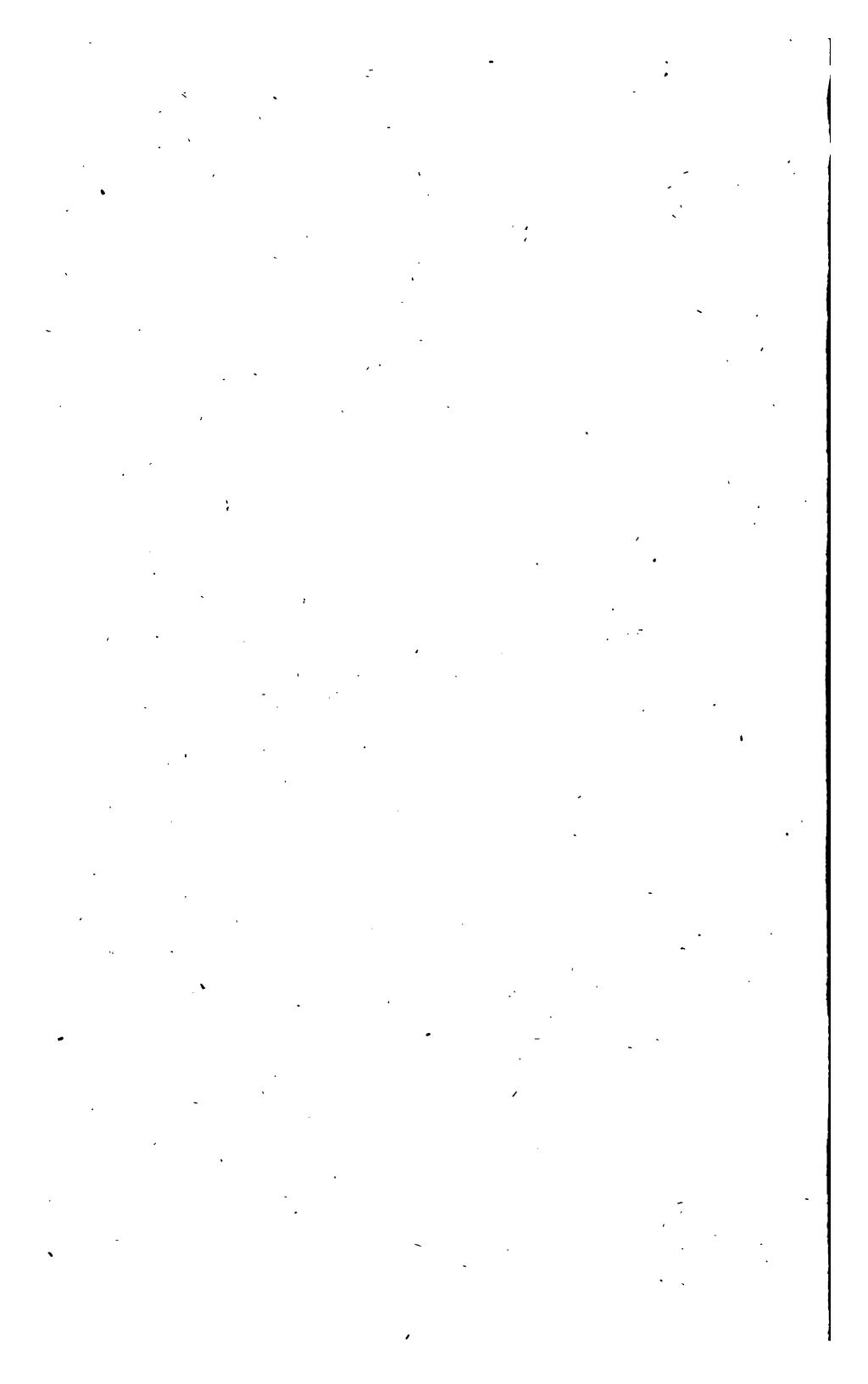
And humble servant,

T. F. SALTER.

**CLAPTON,
January, 1815.**

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

FINDING myself, in consequence of ill health, unable to enjoy the pleasure of angling so frequently as I have been accustomed to do, I have employed some of my leisure time in writing this Work as a direction or guide to the young and inexperienced angler: the information it contains is such as has been acquired by practice and experience in the rivers and waters therein described.



PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.



THE rapid sale of the first edition of the Angler's Guide, and the approbation of its plan, expressed by many experienced anglers, have induced me to bestow considerable pains in preparing this second edition for the press; in which will be found much additional information on the natural history and habits of fish, the making of pastes, preserving baits, &c. &c.; for part of which I have to express my obligations to some of my experienced angling friends, who have politely communicated to me the result of many years practice and observation.

I have studiously avoided inserting in this work any thing resting on theory only, being desirous of instructing the novice in the art of angling by rules drawn from practice and experience; and I have endeavoured to arrange these instructions, together with such observations as I considered necessary, in the most plain and intelligible manner.

In the Preface to the first edition I briefly, but truly, stated my motives for publishing a Treatise on Angling; and it may not be amiss also to state what have been my opportunities of acquiring a knowledge in that art which I take upon me to teach.

It has justly been observed by Addison, that people generally like to know what kind of a man an author is when they read his book; and I think there is an equal curiosity to know what opportunities a man has had to perfect himself in an

art which he attempts to explain to others ; feeling this, I shall briefly inform my readers what my means of acquiring a knowledge in the art of angling have been.

From my very childhood till I had reached my twelfth year, I was a constant companion to my father when he took his favourite amusement of angling, (and he was a real lover of it,) which was principally in a large piece of water within a very short distance of his own house. This early practice gave me a love for the art, which has increased with my years. From that time to the present, (a period of thirty years) although I have resided in London and its vicinity, I have always embraced every opportunity of using the rod and line, and of obtaining every possible information on my favourite subject ; for which purpose I have visited most of the places known to the London anglers, particularly those which I have described, and have remained at some of them many weeks

together. On these excursions I generally went alone, that I might the better observe the various methods practised by other anglers; for I always found that my observations were more complete when uninterrupted by the questions or remarks of a companion: and beside which, having no one's inclination but my own to consult, I was never diverted from my pursuit by the caprice or fancy of a fellow sportsman. Indeed I have always been so reserved in this particular, that although a constant frequenter of the different places used by anglers, I am scarcely known by name at any of them, except at Shepperton, by the Perdues the boatmen, and at the Crown at Broxbourn on the Lea.

Some years since my engagements in an extensive business, which I carried on at Charing-Cross, rendered it impossible for me to be long absent from home at a time, I therefore chose to remain always a stranger among strangers, that I might

be able to make the most of that time which I could spare. Of late years my leisure has been greater; and in my retreat, a short distance from town, I have practised and studied the subject extensively, committing to paper such memoranda as my practice and observation suggested: thus this volume has grown under my hand; in compiling which, my pen has always been guided by a love of truth, and a sincere desire to improve an art in which I so much delight;—and the publication of it proceeded wholly from a conviction that a plain practical guide was wanted, for it is of little value to the learner to be told that worms are a good bait for Carp, Gudgeons, &c.; or that Roach will take paste, Barbel graves, or that Jack and Pike are taken with a Gudgeon, Dace, or other small fish, unless such information is accompanied with clear and practical rules how to bait the hook, at what depth to fish, what size hook is proper to use, &c. for in such minute (but necessary) information theoretical writers on angling are very deficient.

In this edition will be found many additional cuts, engraved from drawings made by a very ingenious artist, most of them from the fish immediately after they were caught, as well as other cuts, illustrative of different subjects in the art; forming in the whole, I trust, a work of amusement and instruction to the novice, and of useful reference to the experienced in angling.

A man little accustomed to arrange his ideas for the press ought, perhaps, to make some apology for the imperfections of his style; but as my desire has been only to convey plain practical rules in an art with which I considered myself well acquainted, I trust my readers will pardon the manner for the matter.

THE ANGLER'S PROGRESS.

When I was a mere school-boy (ere yet I'd learn'd my book),
I felt an itch for angling in every little brook :
With osier-rod, some thread for line, a crooked pin for hook,
Of Pricklebacks and Minnows each day I caught a store,
With Stone Loaches and Miller's Thumbs those brooks afford no
more.

Then next I bought some farthing hooks, and eke a horse-hair line,
A hazel rod, with whalebone-top, my playmates to outshine ;
With which I soon aspir'd to angle with a float,
And where I could not fish from shore, I angled from a boat.
Then Roach and Dace, and Bleak, I took, and Gudgeons without end,
And now and then a Perch I'd hook, which made my rod to bend ;
And thus the little angler, (pleas'd with his line and hook)
Would shun each noisy wrangler, to fish the murmur'ing brook.

Bream, Chub and Barbel, next I sought, their various haunts I try'd,
With scowr'd worms, cheese-paste, and graves, and various baits
beside,

With hooks of Kirby bent, (well chose) and gut that's round and fine,
So by gradations thus I rose, to fish with running-line :
A multiplying-winch I bought, wherewith my skill to try,
And so expert myself I thought, few with me now could vie—
And thus the little angler, with rod, and line, and hook,
Would shun each noisy wrangler, to fish the murmur'ing brook.

My mind on Trolling now intent, with live or dead snap hook,
And seldom to the rivers went, but Pike or Jack I took :
Near banks of bullrush, sedge and reed, (a dark and windy day)
And if the Pike were on the feed, I rarely miss'd my prey.
If baits are fresh and proper size, no matter what's the sort,
At Gudgeons, Roach or Dace, (they'll rise with all by turns), I've
sport.

So now a dext'rous angler, with rod, and line, and hook,
I shun each noisy wrangler, to fish the murm'ring brook.

And now to cast a fly-line well, became my chiefest wish,
I strove each sportsman to excel, and cheat the nimble fish :
Now Trout and Grayling I could kill, (if gloomy was the day)
And Salmon also, (at my will) became an easy prey.
Now flies and palmers I would dress, aquatic insects too,
And all their various seasons guess, their uses well I knew :
So now the perfect angler, with rod, and line, and hook,
I shun each noisy wrangler, to fish the murm'ring brook.

Songs of the Chace.

APOLOGY FOR ANGLERS.

MANY persons consider Angling as cruel and reprehensible, and feelingly describe the sufferings and torture endured by the harmless and unoffending fish, when on the angler's hook. I certainly am ready to give those persons every credit for their humanity, and the purity of their motives, but at the same time differ widely from them on the subject ; and I think, were the question put to them, whether we should abandon the Cod-fisheries on the score of humanity, they would pause before they answered in the affirmative : yet, what is the Cod-fishery but angling on a larger scale ? Every Cod that smokes upon our board has been caught by a line and hook, and every Turbot (the pride of our tables) has been obtained by the same means. Surely, then, if it is not a crime to angle for fish of a larger class, (inhabitants of the ocean) it cannot be criminal to take the smaller kinds that abound in our rivers. This angling on a large scale is, moreover, of such importance in a political point of view, that I

think few indeed would willingly have it abandoned because the fish may suffer pain when they are hooked. —The nursery which the Newfoundland Cod-fishery affords of hardy seamen, accustomed to danger, and, in the hour of adversity, our best hope, may be reckoned as no trifling advantage resulting from the use of the *baited hook*.

That angling is justifiable, and may be practised without offence to God or man, I trust I can show, by a reference to that authority which man holds the highest. We find fishermen were among the chosen servants of our Saviour, both before and after the resurrection; and in various parts of the Old and New Testament, fishermen, angles and hooks, are mentioned, but in no instance is the practice condemned, even by implication: we find in the book of Job, and in the prophet Amos, fishermen and fishing-hooks named; and, again, in the nineteenth chapter of Isaiah, it is said, "the fishers shall mourn, and they that cast their angle in the brook."

Our blessed Lord made choice of several fishermen for his apostles, (no fewer than four out of the twelve) and it was to those he appeared after his resurrection, while they were fishing, as may be seen by referring to the twenty-first chapter of St. John's gospel; and in order to convince the most incredulous that catching

fish with hooks was never considered a sinful pursuit, I shall quote our Saviour's order given to the apostle St. Peter: "Go thou to the sea, and cast an hook, and take up the fish that first cometh."—St. Matthew, chap. xvii.

In respect to the cruelty of Angling, it is more ideal than real; and even that beautiful passage in Shakspeare which I have sometimes heard repeated by the enemies of angling, will not apply here:

— The poor beetle that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies.

For fish are cold-blooded animals, and not susceptible of that acute sense of pain which other animals are: if it were otherwise, the live baits which are used in angling, could never live so long on the hook as they do, and the instances of lively, healthy fish being caught, which bear about them the marks of having been formerly hooked, would not be so numerous. But, for mere argument, allowing it to be cruel, these advocates of the finny race might as well protest against the knocking down of a bullock, or the sticking of a sheep, or the wringing the neck of a fowl, on account of its cruelty, as against the hooking of a Trout, or the spearing of an Eel.

Indeed, were the inhabitants of the streams a harmless, inoffensive race towards each other, something more might be said against the cruelty of destroying them; but, if we contrast the cruelty of the angler with the unceasing persecution which the finny tribe carry on against each other, his depredation upon them would sink into nothing. Every species of fish, either in the ocean, ponds or rivers, are at constant war, the larger chasing, wounding and destroying the smaller;* from the mighty Whale, and the voracious Shark, to the insignificant Muscle—all, by stratagem or open violence, prey upon each other; in some instances, even feeding on those to whom they had but recently given life.

The Whale finds a cruel and terrible enemy in the

* One in particular is most remarkable for its cunning and voracity—the Loppicus or Angler, of the order *cartilagine*, of which there are eight species. The Europæus, or European Angler, is generally found about three feet long, in shape not unlike a Tadpole, with a mouth studded with teeth. This fish frequents shallow seas, and having almost covered itself with sand, moves about its tentacula, which other fish mistake for worms, and, in endeavouring to seize them, are caught and devoured by the Loppicus. It perhaps will not be idle to conjecture, that from this fish man first took the hint of angling with a baited hook, a practice which seems to be universal; for even in those islands discovered by captain Cook, and others, the inhabitants, however rude and ignorant, had a method of forming hooks of bone, and attaching them to lines, for the purpose of angling.

Sword-fish, on the approach of whom he becomes dreadfully alarmed, flying through the water to escape, but is eagerly pursued by this comparatively little animal, who inflicts the most severe wounds upon him, and generally succeeds in producing the death of his antagonist.

The fact is well known that the Cod-fish, taken on our coasts, are principally attracted by the Whiting, which is their most favourite food : Soles, and several other flat-fish, live chiefly on the spawn of other fish ; the Crab feeds on the smaller-sized Sole ; and, again, the Muscle makes prey of the young unwary Crab.

In fresh waters the case is similar : Jack, Pike, Salmon, Perch, Trout, Chub, Eels, &c. destroy immense numbers of their brethren daily, and, by their tyranny, keep the whole inhabitants of the rivers, lakes and ponds, in continual terror and alarm. The angler has frequent opportunities of observing the extreme distress and agitation of small fish when a Pike, or any other fish of prey, makes his appearance among them : on these occasions they are so much terrified and confused as sometimes to leap out of the water into a boat, or on the shore, to escape the fangs of their merciless pursuers, and avoid immediate destruction. Among fish it may be truly said, *that might takes place of right, and the weakest go to the wall.*

I have taken several Roach, and other fish, that were much disfigured and wounded, particularly on the sides, by their ravenous enemies,* which must have caused them sufferings far more acute than could possibly arise from any method used by the angler, whose hook generally catches the fish by the lip or gill, parts (I conceive) not the most susceptible of pain.

The Pike, fell tyrant of the liquid plain,
With ravenous waste devours his fellow train;
Nor less the greedy Trout, and gutless Eel,
Incessant woes and dire destruction deal.

* The mouth of a fish of prey, particularly the Pike, is studded with teeth in such a manner as to pierce his victim with many hundred darts at once: the large, sharp, crooked fangs in the lower jaws, the frightful expansion of which, with the horrid abyss of throat, must convey to the observer the terror and sufferings of the defenceless part of the finny tribe. It sometimes happens that a Jack or Pike will gorge such a quantity of fish as to appear, for a considerable time, with a part of the last even yet hanging out of the destroyer's mouth, writhing in agony: so great is their voracity.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURE OF FISHES.

THE Rev. W. Bingley, in his Animal Biography, very justly observes, that were we acquainted with no other animals than those which inhabit the land, and breathe the air of our atmosphere, it would appear absurd to be told that any race of beings could exist wholly in water; we should naturally conclude, from the effect produced on our own bodies when plunged into that element, that the powers of life could not be there sustained, but we find the ocean, as well as rivers, are crowded with innumerable inhabitants, which in their construction and modes of life are as truly wonderful as those of the land—the information respecting which, however, is, and must remain, limited and imperfect, from the vast dimensions and impervious nature of the element in which they live, but that from their conformation they are well adapted to inhabit that

element, may readily be discovered : their bodies are in general slender, and flattened on the sides, and somewhat pointed at the head, which greatly assists them to cut through the resisting medium which they inhabit. Some fish are endowed with such extraordinary powers of progressive motion, that they are not only able to overtake a ship, sailing ten miles an hour, but to play round it without any apparent extraordinary effort.

Their bodies are generally covered with scales, to keep them from being injured by the pressure of water, &c. Some are enveloped with a fat or oily substance, which guards them from extreme cold or putrefaction. They breathe by means of those organs placed on each side the neck, called gills—in doing this they fill their mouth with water, then throw it backward with so much force as to lift open the great flap, and force it out behind, and in the passage of this, among the feather-like recesses of the gills, the greatest part of the air it contained is left behind, and carried into the body to perform its part in the animal economy : in proof of this it has been ascertained, that if the air is by any means extracted from the water into which fish are put, they immediately come to the surface and gasp for

air. Distilled water is to fish what the vacuum formed by an air pump is to most other animals. This is the reason why in winter, when a fish-pond is entirely frozen over, it is necessary to break holes in the ice, that the fish may resort there to breathe, for without this precaution they will die from the corrupt state of the water, particularly if they are numerous.

Fishes are nearly of the same specific gravity with water, and swim by means of their fins and tail, the muscular force of which is very great. Their direct motion is obtained by moving the tail from side to side by a vibratory motion; it also acts like the rudder of a ship, and enables them to move in an opposite direction. The fins of a fish keep it upright, especially the belly-fins, which act like feet, and without which they would swim or turn their bellies upwards, as the centre of gravity is near the back: this fact is easily ascertained by cutting off the belly-fins of a fish, as it will then immediately turn over with the back downwards. The air-bladder is of material assistance to fish in swimming, as it is by means of this they increase or diminish the specific gravity of their bodies. When by their abdominal muscles

they press the air contained in the bladder, the bulk of their bodies is diminished, their weight, compared with that of water, is increased, and they consequently sink ; if they want to rise, they relax the pressure of the muscles, the air-bladder again acquires its natural size, the body is rendered more bulky, and they ascend towards the surface. Some fish have a double bladder, and some single. The air appears to be conveyed into it from the blood, by means of vessels appropriated for the purpose, and can be discharged thence either into the stomach or mouth. When the air-bladder bursts, the fish is never afterwards able to rise. The teeth of fishes are in some situated in the jaws, in others on the tongue or palate, and also in the throat : their tongues are motionless, obtuse, and fleshy. Fish are also furnished with nostrils and olfactory nerves, and doubtless possess the sense of smelling ; and that fish can hear, I have no doubt, as they have the organ of hearing complete : in some it is placed on the sides of the skull, or cavity that contains the brain. Some have the external orifice very small, placed on the upper surface of the head, but in others there is no external opening whatever.

The fact of fish hearing can be very easily proved by making a loud noise, or shouting to fish when they are near the surface of the water, in ponds, or on the shallows, and near the sides of rivers, and likewise to fish in the globe-glasses, or any other vessel, which I have repeatedly done, and, in consequence of such experiments, am fully convinced that fish can hear.*

Fish feed on animal food, insects, worms, spawn of other fish, aquatic plants, on each other, and, from their ravenous nature, frequently on their own progeny. Although the stomachs of fish seem to possess no heat, yet the power of digestion is wonderfully strong, for it soon dissolves crabs, lobsters, snails, and various shell-fish, as well as those which are only covered with scales, which fish of prey generally feed on. Fishes in general are oviparous; their fecundity greatly surpasses that of any other animals, as the spawn of a cod is calculated to contain more than nine millions of

* I am acquainted with a person who has a Perch in a water-butt, which he has kept several years, and which comes to the surface when the owner taps on the side of the butt with his knuckles, and the fish then receives some bread for his attention.

eggs; and upwards of a million have been taken out of a Flounder.

The longevity of fish is greater than other creatures, and much surpasses the age of man; for it is well authenticated that in the royal ponds at Marli, in France, there are Carp which have been tamed, and preserved since the reign of Francis the First, and which have been individually known to the persons who have succeeded each other in the feeding them, which is done daily with bread, on their coming to the bank side, a practice that has continued since the early period above mentioned.

In the *Gmelinian edition of the Systema Naturæ*, fishes are divided into six orders :

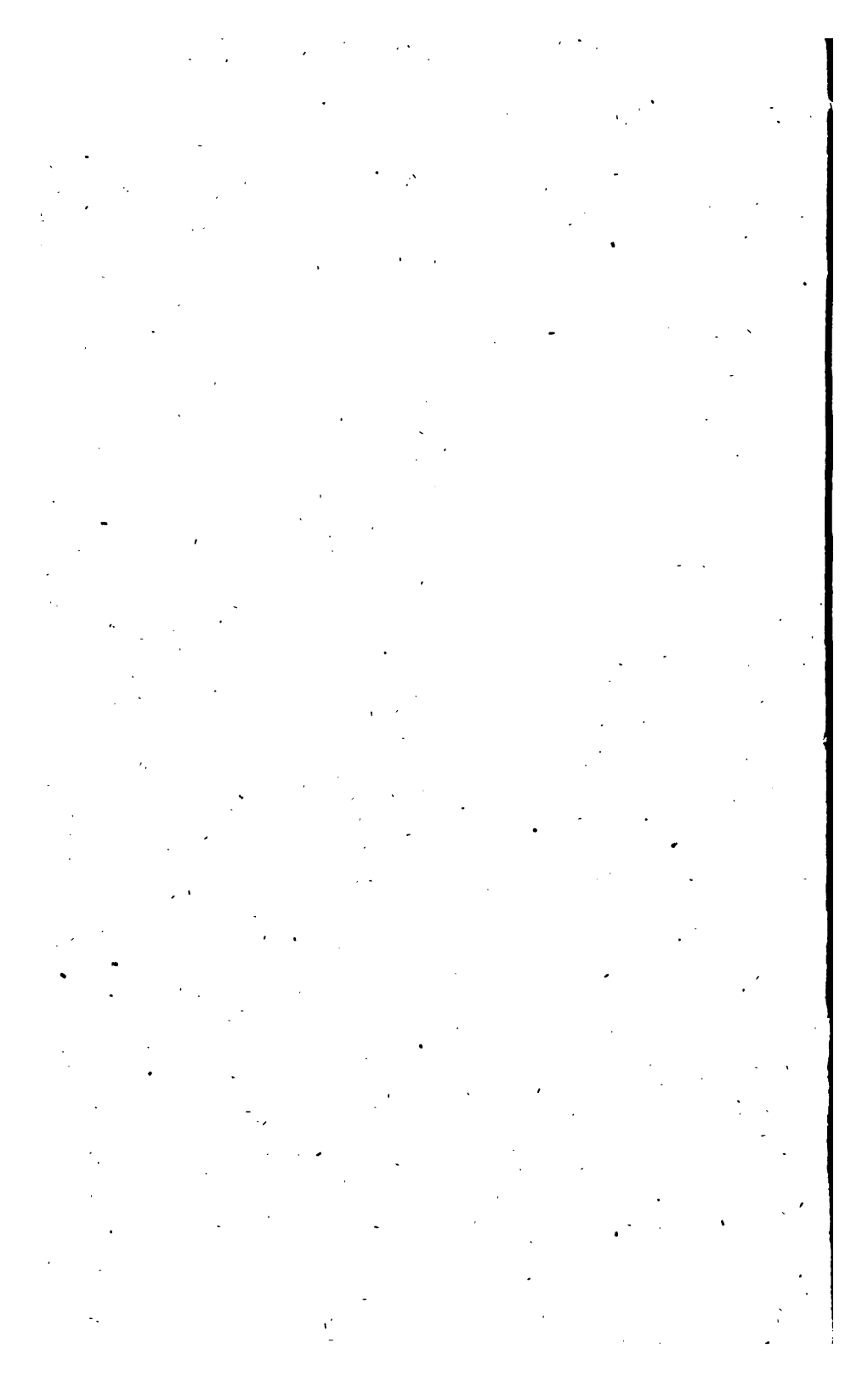
1. *Apodal*, with bony gills and no ventral fin.
2. *Jugular*, with bony gills and ventral fins before the pectoral ones.
3. *Thoracic*, with bony gills and ventral fins placed directly under the thorax.

4. *Abdominal*, with bony gills and ventral fins placed behind the thorax.

5. *Branchiastegous*, with gills destitute of bony rays.

6. *Chondropterygious*, with cartilaginous gills.

————— Sceptics, say,
In this wide field of wonders, can you find
No art discover'd, or no end design'd?



THE ANGLER'S GUIDE.

CHAP. I.

CHOICE OF TACKLE, &c.

IN the following treatise it is not my intention to take up the time of my readers by instructing them how to make fish-ponds, angle-rods, floats, or lines,* conceiving that such descriptions tend only

* Although I do not recommend the novice in angling to attempt making his own tackle, until he knows how to use it; yet it is necessary he should be acquainted with the method of tying or whipping on a hook, and making a knot, in case of accident, when he is pursuing his sport: for which purpose, take the following directions—hold the hook between the thumb and finger of your left hand, and whip round the shank, from the bend of the hook to the top, some fine silk waxed with shoemaker's wax; then lay the hair or gut on it, and whip it over very close with the waxed silk, from the top of the shank till you come opposite the point of the hook; then draw the silk through the loop, which is made by leaving it three turns slack, and cut off the spare silk. The knot used in making lines is called a water-knot, which is tied by passing the

to perplex and confuse the young angler; but shall direct him in the choice of every necessary article used in angling, which may at all times be purchased at the principal fishing-tackle shops in London.

The angle-rod is a material article in the angler's catalogue, therefore much care should be taken to procure a good one: the shops keep a great variety, made of bamboo, cane, hazel, hickery, &c. and of different lengths, some fitted as walking-canes, and others to pack in canvas bags; the latter are to be preferred, because you may have them of any length, and they are generally made more true, and are stronger: those made of bamboo-cane are best for general fishing,* having

ends twice over, and then drawing them tight: this knot will never draw nor slip. Any experienced angler, or the persons who keep tackle-shops, will show the young angler how to whip on a hook, or tie a knot in one minute, as well as in a year.

* Rods for general fishing have several tops, some strong and fit for trolling; others for Barbel and Perch; and finer for Roach, &c. Rods fitted with several tops, all packing together, are certainly very convenient, when taking a distant journey; but the angler who wishes to have rods neat, and to be depended on, must keep one for trolling, another for Barbel, Perch, or other heavy fish; and also a fine light cane rod for Roach and small fish, as well as those for fly-fishing.

several tops of various strengths; but the rods made of the white cane are much superior for fine fishing, particularly for Roach, being very light in weight, yet stiff. In choosing a rod, observe that it is perfectly straight when all the joints are put together, and that it gradually tapers from the butt to the top. In the choice of lines, take those that are round and even, whether made of gut or horse-hair: in respect to colour, I think sorrel* best for single horse-hair, either as a line or tied on a hook.

Floats for fine fishing should be made of quill; some are called tip-capped, which are best for Roach fishing; others have a plug at bottom, and are called plug-floats: several other kinds are used, made of quill and cork, called cork-floats, others of the porcupine quill, &c.

In purchasing a winch, give the preference to a multiplying one, as it enables you to lengthen or shorten your line with facility, by which means

* To die hair, gut, &c. a sorrel, or brown colour, put two teaspoonsful of powder of Peruvian Bark into a cup full of ale or porter, into which put the gut or hair, and let the whole simmer, or gently boil, about ten minutes, when the colour is given and will remain.

you much sooner kill your fish: those which tie on to the rod are better than those made with a ring or hoop, as they can be fastened on either large or small joints—not so with the ringed.

The following is a list of articles necessary for every one to possess, who intends perfecting himself in the delightful art of angling:—

- Rods for trolling, and bottom-fishing;
- Lines of gut, hair, &c. (those of three yards long will be found most useful);
- Floats of various sizes, to suit any water;
- Hooks for trolling,—the gorge, snap, &c. tied on gymp;
- Hooks, tied on gut, of various sizes, to No. 12;
- Hooks, tied on hair, from No. 11 to 13;
- Winches for running tackle;
- Plummets for taking the depth;
- Baiting-needle;
- Disgorger;
- Clearing-ring;
- Drag;
- Split shot;
- A pair of pliers, for putting shot on a line;
- Caps for floats;

**EXPLANATION OF THE THREE PLATES OF
ANGLING APPARATUS.**

PLATE I.

No.

1. Bank Runner.
2. Cork, or Man-of-War Trimmer.
3. Cork Float.
4. Plug Float.
5. Tip-cap'd Float.
6. Ring Plummets, to take the Depth with.

PLATE II.

No.

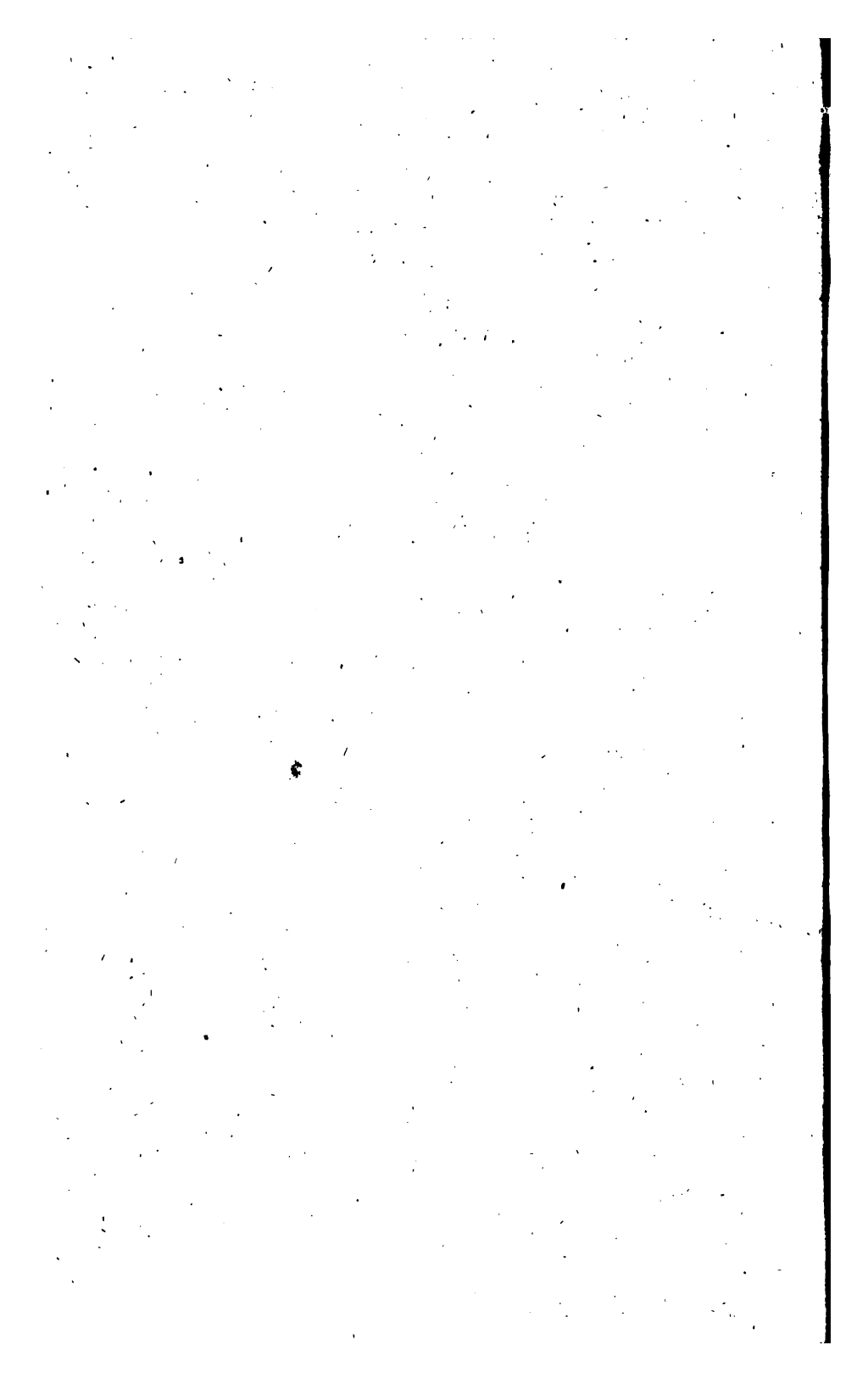
1. Multiplying Winch.
2. Common Winch.
3. Leger Line, and Hook.
4. Rod, Winch, Running Line, Float and Hook, for Barbel, Perch, Carp, &c.

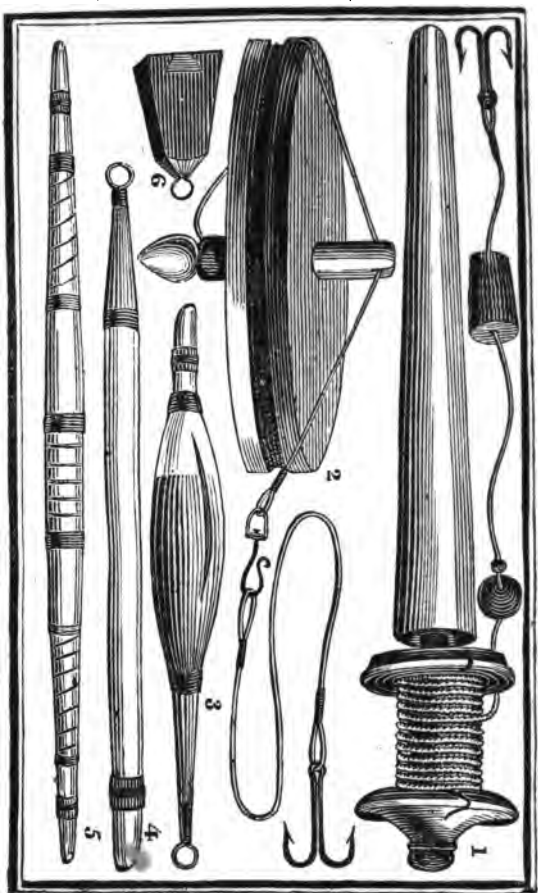
PLATE III.

No.

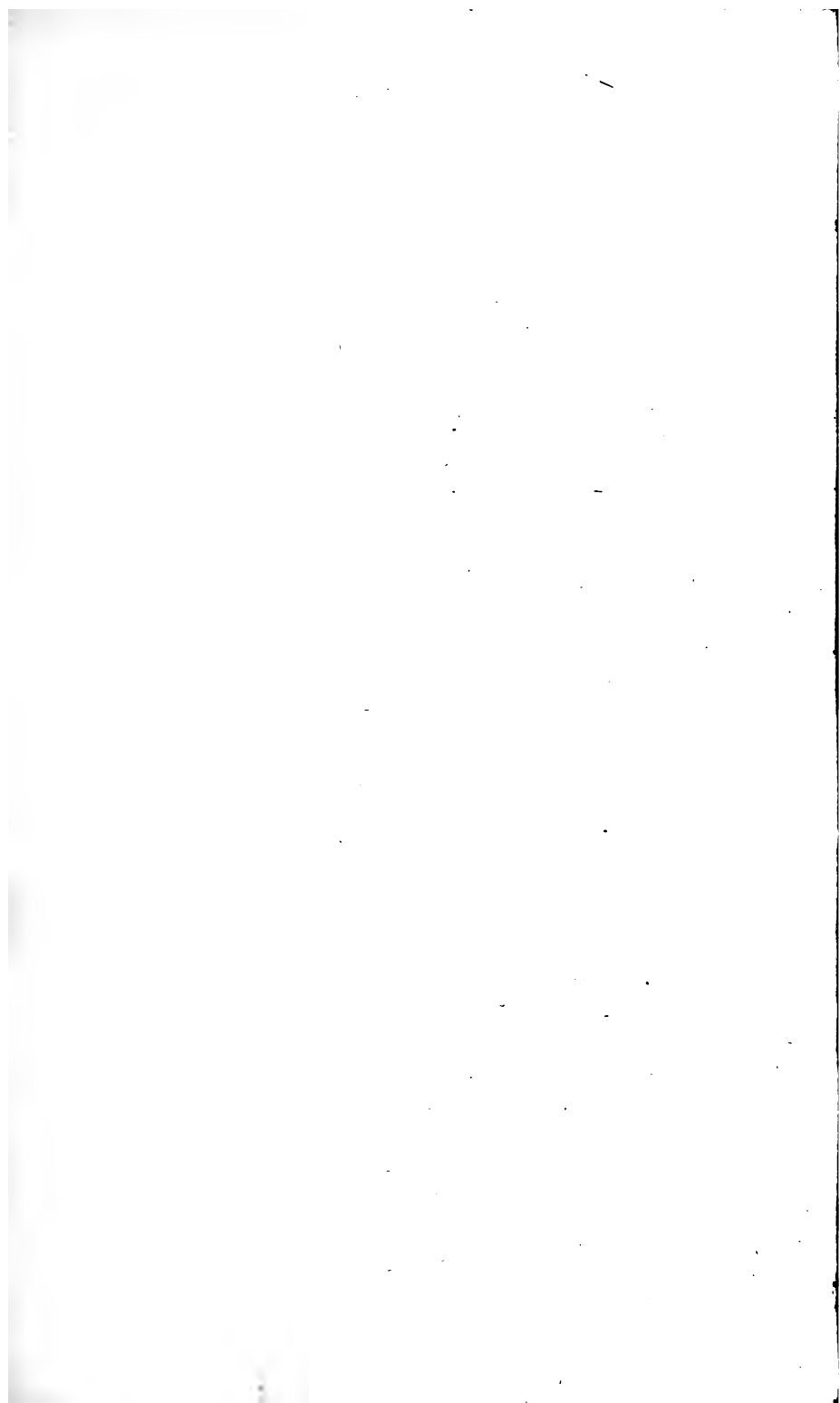
Hooks.—Sizes from No. 1 to 13.

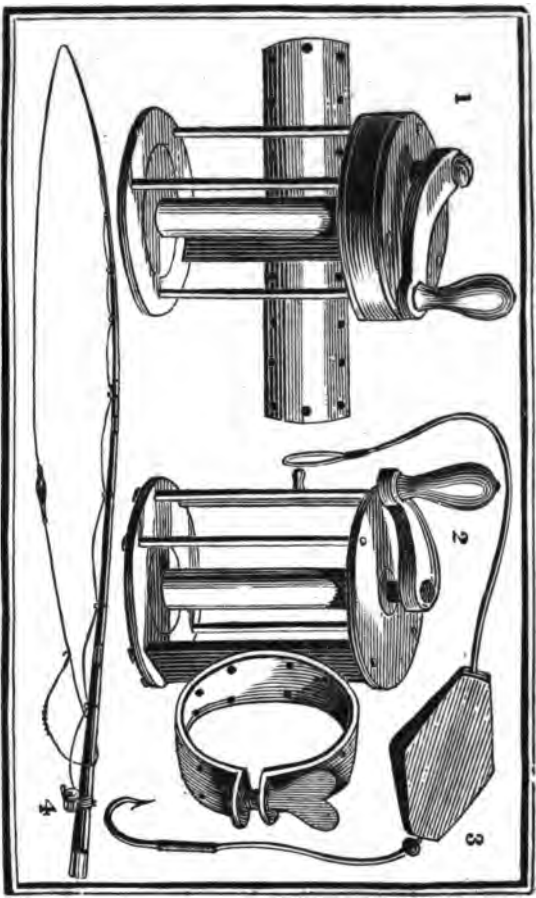
1. Disgorger.
2. Folding Plummets, to take the Depth.
3. } Eel Hooks.
4. }
5. Drag Hooks.
6. Brass Clearing Ring, Line and Thumb Winder.
7. Landing Hook and Rod.



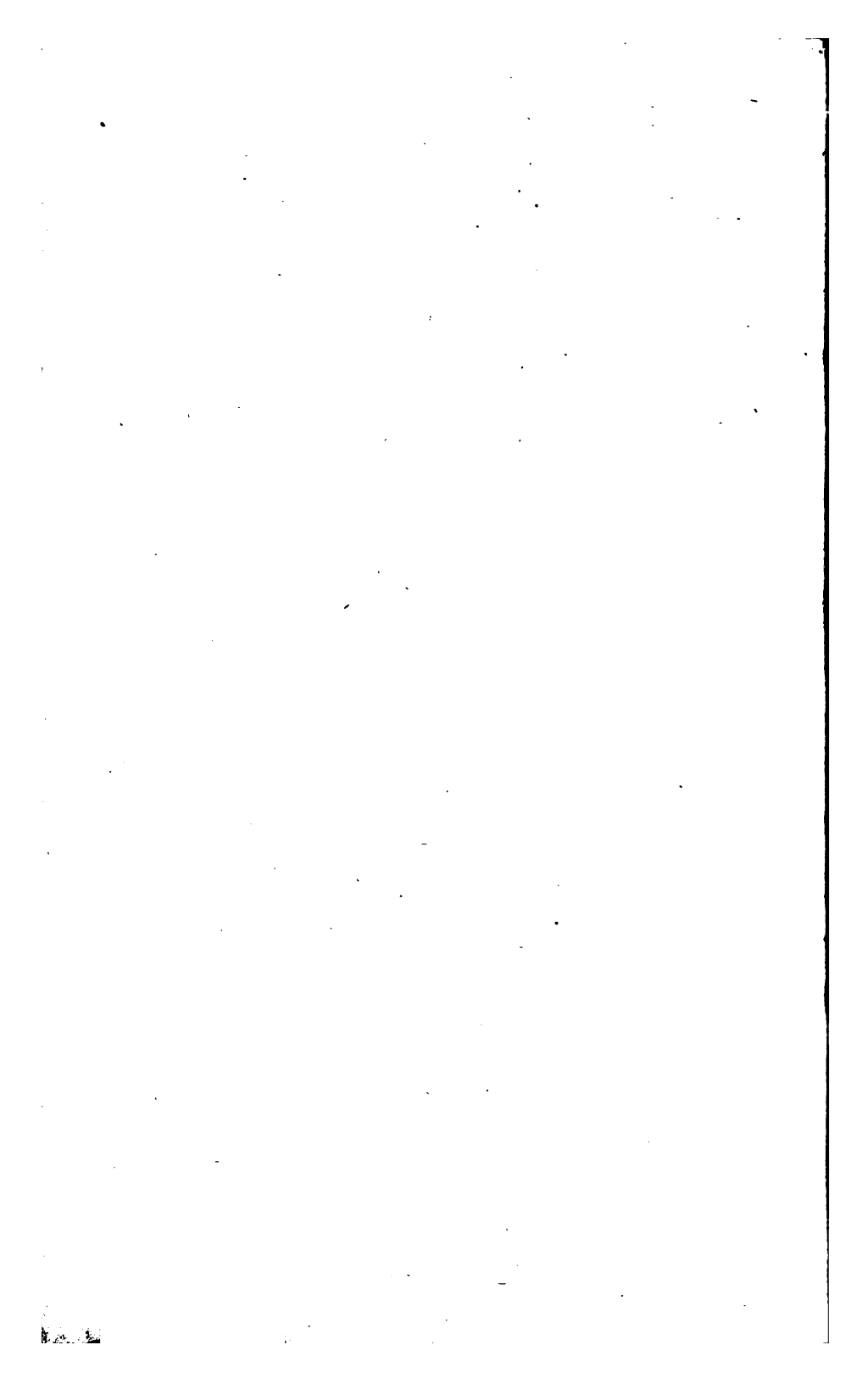


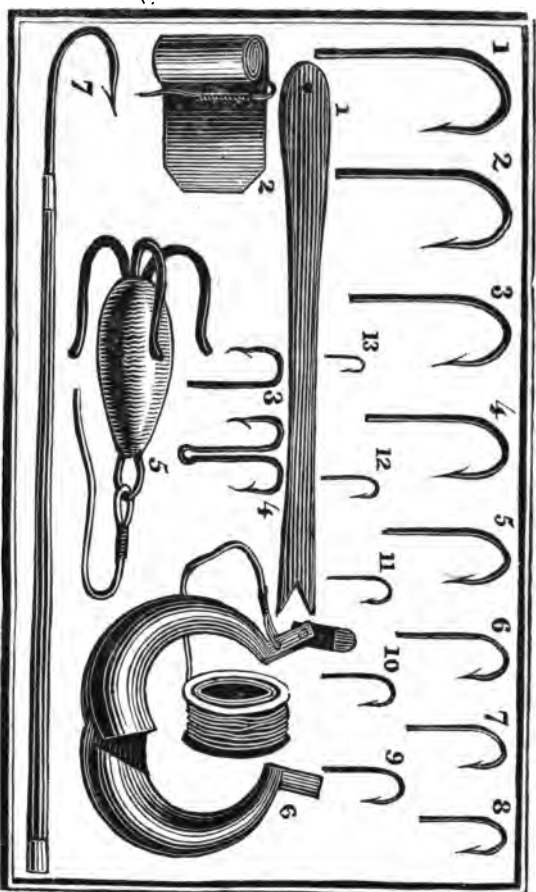
ANGLING APPARATUS—No. 1.



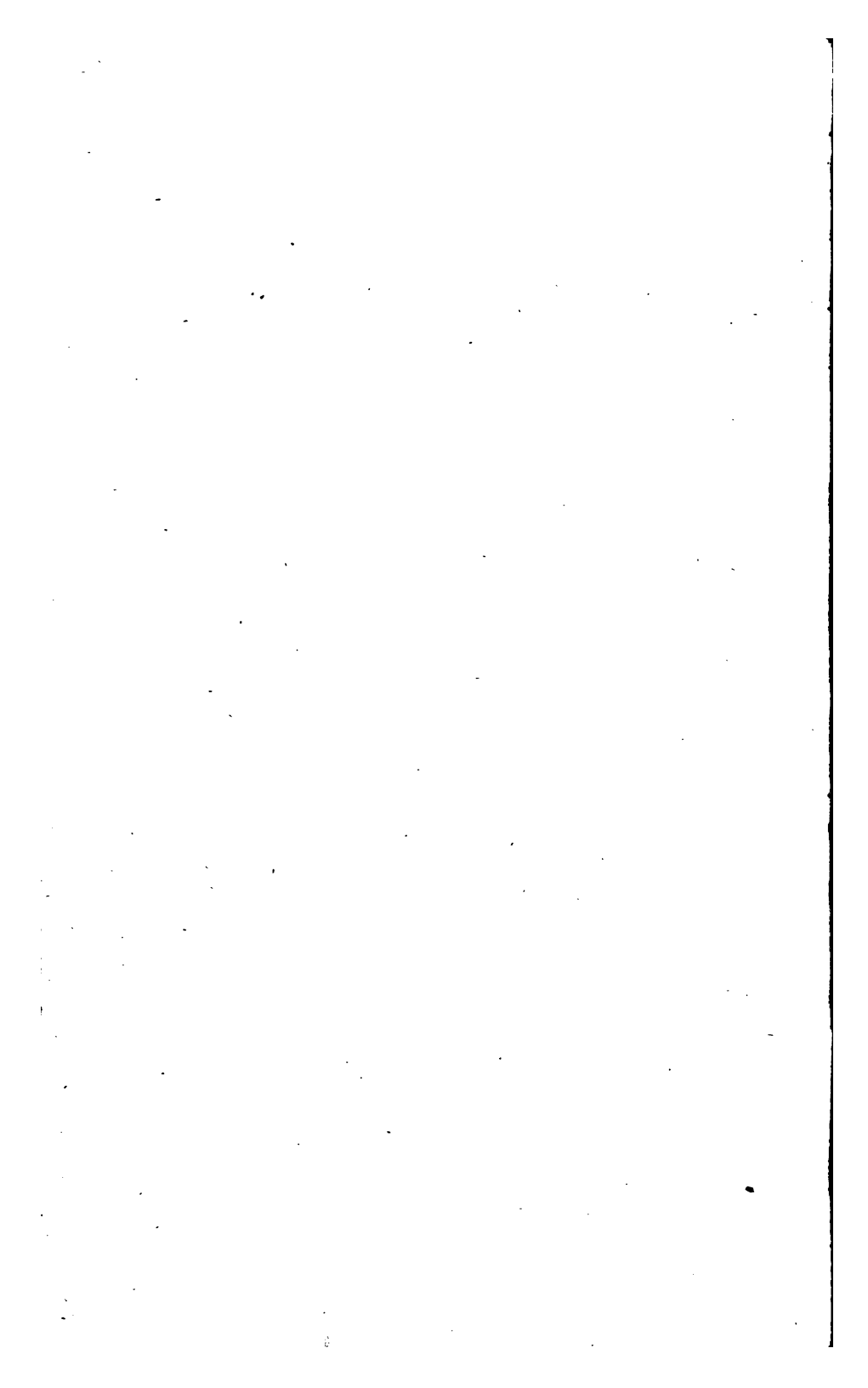


ANGLING APPARATUS—No. 2.





ANGLING APPARATUS—No. 3.



-
- Landing-net ;**
 - Kettle for carrying live bait ;**
 - Gentil-boxes ;**
 - Bags for worms ;**
 - Fly-fishing rods, for whipping and dapping, or dabbing ;**
 - Book or case of artificial flies, moths, &c. and materials for making the same.**

CHAP. II.

FLOATS AND LINES.

It is of the first consequence that the angler should be acquainted with the float proper to be used for fishing in different waters, and for various kinds of fish; as more depends on that part of his tackle than inexperienced or superficial observers imagine. I shall therefore request his attention while I point out those proper for the purpose.

THE TIP-CAPPED FLOAT.

This float is made of several pieces of quill, narrow at each end, gradually increasing in bulk or circumference to the middle: it is fastened to the line with a cap at each end. This float is superior to every other for angling in waters which are not very rapid; particularly in Roach fishing, as the least movement or fine bite sinks it below the surface of the water; the tip-capped float is also best for pond fishing for Carp and

Tench, as it requires but few shot to sink it ; consequently disturbs the water but little when cast in, which is of the first consideration when angling for such shy or timid fish as Carp, Tench or Chub.

CORK FLOATS.

These floats are made of quills, with a piece of cork filed or ground smooth, and painted, which is burned or bored through the middle to admit the quill ; the bottom is plugged with wood, and a ring to let the line pass through. These cork floats are well calculated to fish in heavy and rapid streams, as they require a great many shot to sink them ; which weight of shot prevents the baited hook passing too quick over the bottom of the place where you may be fishing ; for with a strong current or stream, and a light float, the baited hook goes over the place you have ground-baited before it reaches the bottom, consequently you loose the greatest chance of success from the float not sinking quick. Cork floats are made of various sizes and shapes : instead of common quills, some introduce the quill of the porcupine, which makes an excellent strong float.

PLUGGED FLOATS.

THESE kind of floats are the cheapest, and made of indifferent quills, some of them with one goose-quill and a wooden plug at the bottom, from which they take their name: they are very apt to loosen, by the plug coming out. These floats suit the young angler, from their cheapness, and by being easily put on the line, having a cap at top and a ring at bottom; but the better informed angler objects to the ring at bottom, because it does not keep the line close to the float, and from the resistance or hinderance it makes in passing through the water, particularly when the fish bite fine; therefore he always uses the tip-capped float in ponds or rivers, where the stream will admit, in preference to every other.

To make the float stand upright in the water, some shot must be put on the line; they are kept ready split for the purpose at the tackle-shops: many small shot are better than a few large, because they disturb the water less in casting in or taking out the bait.—Note: never let more than a quarter of an inch of the float appear above the water.

LINES, &c.

FISHING-LINES are made of gut, twisted horse or cows' hair, and single horse-hair; those made of gut are the strongest, the twisted hair cheapest, and the single horse-hair the finest. The gut, or silk-worm gut, is made or manufactured from the intestines or gut of the silk-worm, and is the strongest substance (for its circumference) known by the angler, and makes a line superior to any thing else. The young angler will find a line of three yards in length the most useful, either to fish with or without a winch; as he must note that the line is unmanageable if longer than the rod. In shotting* the line to sink the float, place them within two inches of the bottom loop of the line; to which loop fix the loop of the hair or gut that the hook is tied to, and always put one shot on the hair or gut, which will keep your bait down, and cause the whole to swim steady. The most experienced anglers tie the line and the length which is

* When you place shot on the line, do it with a pair of pliers; which is the best and easiest method: some fasten them with their teeth, but it is a bad practice, for they often bite the hair or gut through, which causes much delay and vexation, particularly if it happens while you are fishing.

fastened to the hook together, instead of using loops; and it is much the best way, particularly with fine gut or hair.

CHAP. III.



TROLLING FOR JACK AND PIKE; IN WHAT WATERS THEY ABOUND MOST, AND HOW TO TAKE THEM.

Pike—dread tyrant of the watery plain.

THE Jack and Pike,* are well known to be the tyrants of rivers, lakes, and ponds, but they afford the angler much amusement, sport, and exercise in trolling for them, and they are also held in much estimation at table, being considered as one of the best fish the fresh waters produce; they are therefore sought after with the greatest avidity by the angler, and every art and stratagem is employed to take them: these I shall fully detail to my

* Jack or Pike, names for this fish, which are generally used as synonymous among anglers; but, properly speaking, a Jack becomes a Pike when weighing more than three pounds, or exceeding twenty-four inches in length.

readers, but will first acquaint them where those fish are most abundant, and then proceed to take or kill *secundem artem*.

The rivers Thames and Lea probably breed a greater variety of fish than any other rivers in England, and, among the various species, a good store of Jack and Pike; yet the angler will find but few places in the Thames, within twenty miles of London, likely to reward him for his skill or assiduity in trolling: this is chiefly arising from the rapidity of the stream, and the few still holes or eddies to be met with on its banks. The places nearest to London where I have met with success, are from the meadows at Isleworth, proceeding to Richmond-bridge; thence to Twickenham, and again from the banks at Teddington to Hampton-wick; also at Hampton, Moulsey-hurst, at and near Esher, Walton, Sunbury, and on to Chertsey-bridge. During this route the troller may find likely places on both sides of the river.

The river Lea abounds with Jack and Pike; its numerous creeks, bends, pools, tumbling-bays, &c. give much security and harbour for fish; a great many parts of it also are secured from poachers,

by being rented and preserved for the sole purpose of angling: these are called subscription waters, which the angler may use at his pleasure, by paying, annually, a certain sum, in no case exceeding twenty-one shillings.

At a distance of less than three miles from the metropolis, begin between Old-ford and the White-house water near Temple-mills: always prefer trolling from the horse-path in this river during summer, in winter, the opposite side. The angler will find many excellent places for trolling in this river, which, for thirty miles up, is not generally more than thirty yards broad, enabling the experienced angler to fish its whole breadth from one side, in many parts for a mile together, without interruption. The little navigable river Stort, which runs into the Lea near the Rye-house, Hoddesdon, contains many Jack and Pike. The river Roding, in Essex, is well stored with fine Jack and Pike at Ongar; and also at Ai-bridge, Loughton, Woodford-bridge, and in several holes in the fields between Woodford-bridge and Red-bridge, at the back of Wanstead, and from thence to Ilford and Barking-creek. Nearly the whole of the water from Red-bridge to Ilford belongs to Mr. Wellesley

Pole Tilney Long, who is very tenacious of all his manorial rights: it is therefore absolutely necessary that the angler should procure leave before he attempts to wet a line.

At Dagenham, in Essex, the large piece of water called Dagenham-breach, (which is preserved for the use of subscribers) has very large and numerous Jack and Pike. The Camberwell canal will repay the angler for trolling, as he will meet with some good Jack and Pike in it, particularly in that part of the canal which is broad and deep near the bridge or arch on the Kent-road, on the east side, all the way to Deptford Lower-road. The Croydon canal also boasts of some Jack, which may be trolled for from Deptford to Croydon, particularly in the still waters belonging to the numerous locks between New Cross, Kent-road, (to the east of Nunhead-hill,) and Sydenham. I have taken several Jack and Pike in the Paddington canal: the best place is close to the first brick bridge from Paddington, on the west side. Jack and Pike are also to be met with in the stream which runs near the Powder-mills on Hounslow-heath, and in several other waters near London; but I have

had the greatest success trolling in those rivers and
canals above mentioned.

CHAP. IV.

TROLLING CONTINUED: NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL BAITS, AND HOW TO BAIT THE HOOKS.

The natural baits for Jack and Pike are Roach, Dace, Gudgeon, Bleak, and Chub : about five or six inches in length will be found the best size, though some anglers use them considerably larger ; but I have not found my account in trolling with a large bait : for by experience I have noticed the Jack or Pike to be sometimes shy of pouching, holding it across their mouths a considerable time, swimming backwards and forwards, and at last dropping it, while, on the contrary, they will generally pouch a small lively bait in a few minutes. Another advantage also often results from using a small bait—you may take a Trout, Perch, or Chub with it ; the two latter are frequently taken when trolling for Jack or Pike, particularly if you have a live Gudgeon* on your hook. The

* Live Gudgeons may be purchased of Mr. Isaacs, fishmonger, Duke's Place, Houndsditch. I have seldom been disappointed of procuring them of him, even in the middle of winter.

Roach, Dace, and Gudgeon, are decidedly the best baits for Jack or Pike; the Bleak may be used in thick water, because it is a very bright fish, but it is too thin to look well on the hook, and very soon looses its scales: small Chub and Perch, with the back fin cut off, are used when no better can be met with. The shops keep artificial baits for trolling, both of fish and frogs, made of wood, pearl, and also of leather stuffed and painted, and which, in form and colour, much resemble nature; but I should never think of using them while there was a possibility of getting a natural one: when they are used, it is with the snap, which I think shows judgment, for surely the most sanguine angler could hardly expect a Pike to pouch either wood, pearl, or leather even with the addition of stuffing.

There are several methods practised in trolling and fishing for Jack and Pike, but the following are generally used, namely, with the gorge, the snap, the live bait, the bead-hook, and with a float; the comparative merits of each I shall clearly explain as we proceed farther in the art of trolling.

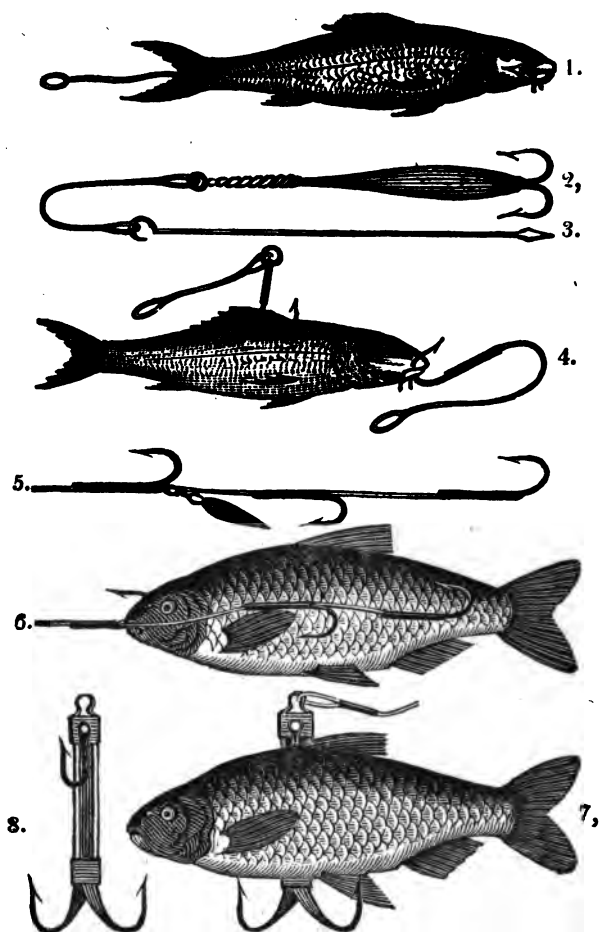
The gorge-hook is loaded on the shank with

lead,* and introduced into the body of the bait; the snap-hook, either spring or dead snap, consists of three hooks fastened together, (some use four as a dead snap) and are put on the bait without entering the body: the hooks used for live bait are single or double.—I always prefer the single.

GORGE-HOOK.

To bait these hooks, observe the following directions: first, the gorge-hook.—Take a baiting-needle, and hook the curved end of it to the loop of the gyp, (to which the hook is tied) then introduce the point of the needle into the bait's mouth, (having first cut off the tail and all its fins which will keep it more steady on the hook) and bring it out at the tail-part; the lead will then be hid in the bait's belly, and the points and barbs will lie in its mouth, the points turning upwards: to keep the bait steady on the hook, tie the tail-part to the gyp with some white thread. And also sew up the mouth to prevent the hook shifting, which it is apt to do

* I generally take about half of the lead from the shank, as I have found when a Jack has struck my bait he has sometimes left it immediately, in consequence of his feeling the lead in the bait's body, which may be prevented by leaving that part only which lies in the throat of the bait.



HOOKS BAITED FOR TROLLING.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Gorge hook baited. | 5. Dead snap, with 3 hooks. |
| 2. Gorge hook, and | 6. The same baited |
| 3. Baiting needle. | 7. Spring snap baited. |
| 4. Hook with live bait. | 8. Spring snap. |



from the point touching weeds, &c. The advantages arising from the use of the gorge-hook is principally from the hook lying so much within the bait's mouth, and the gymp coming from the tail, which prevents every obstruction to pouching: this is not the case with any other baited hook; for it is to be observed, that the Jack or Pike, in pouching, always swallows the bait head foremost.

SPRING-SNAP.

The spring-snap hook is baited by introducing the point of the upper or small hook under the skin of the bait on the side, and bringing it up to the back fin.

DEAD-SNAP.

The dead snap is baited by the loop of the gymp being passed inside the gill of the bait, and brought out at the mouth; the lead lies in the throat, the first hook outside the gill, and the others on its side, with the points just entered under the skin. It is best to sew this bait's mouth up with some white thread, to keep the lead and hooks in their places.

SNAP WITH DOUBLE HOOK.

This snap-hook is a double hook, or two single hooks, (No. 7) tied back to back on gymp: to bait this snap, use the baiting-needle, having first placed the loop of gymp to which the hooks are tied in the eye or curved end of the needle; enter the point of the needle just above the gills of the fish, near the back, avoiding to pierce the flesh as much as possible, as it is only intended that the gymp should lie just behind the skin. Bring the needle and the loop of the gymp out near the tail, and draw till the hooks lie close to the part your needle entered, and are somewhat hid by the gills. The bait will live a long time after being thus hooked, and may be used in fishing with a float by putting three swan-shot on the gymp to keep it down:—always prefer a Gudgeon for this baiting.

SPEAR, OR BARB-HOOK.

The shank of this hook is loaded with lead; one end of it is like a dart, or harpoon, the other end a single hook. Introduce the dart, or barbed end, into the bait's mouth, and bring it out near the tail; the lead is then in the bait's belly, and the hook

just within its mouth, which must be sewed up with some white thread.

LIVE-BAIT.

The live bait is simply passing the hook through the bait's lips, or only through the upper lip, or the flesh beneath the back fin, taking care not to wound the back bone, or the bait will soon die.

BEAD-HOOK.

The bead-hook is formed of two single hooks tied back to back, or you may purchase them made of one piece of wire tied to gimp; between the lower part of the shanks is fastened a small link or two of chains, having a piece of lead of a conical form, or like a drop-bead, (from which it takes its name,) linked by a staple to it: the lead is put into the live bait's mouth, (a Gudgeon is the best bait,) which is sewed up with white thread.

LIVE-BAIT TROLLING.

Fishing with this bait is called live-bait trolling; for when you angle with a live bait, and have a

float on the line, you wait some time in a place while the bait swims about, consequently not much ground is travelled over, or length of water fished, in a day, therefore not entitled to the name of trolling.

Trolling is derived from the French word *troller*, to stroll or rove about, which is the case frequently when angling with the gorge or snap, to the distance of eight or ten miles up a river and back again, trolling forwards and backwards, as you then carry the baits in your pocket; but in *live-bait angling*, or trolling, you are encumbered with a fish-kettle.

LINES.

The lines for trolling are made of twisted silk, and silk twisted with hair or gut, &c. The plaited silk I prefer, finding, by experience, it is less likely to kink or tangle than any other line; it should be kept on the winch in length from thirty to forty yards at least. If you have sixty, you will find occasion sometimes to use it; and, according to the old adage, *better too much than too little.*

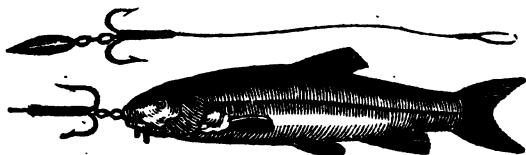
ROD.

The rod used in trolling must be very strong, from fourteen to twenty feet long, with a stiff whalebone or hickery top, with large fixed rings on it for the running-line to pass through. I find a rod made in the following manner very portable: let the butt be something more than a yard long, and of sufficient thickness to admit two stout joints, (without rings,) the top, made of hickery, with two large rings on it,) about eighteen inches in length, which I commonly carry in my inside coat pocket, the other joints forming a good walking-cane, and with a bait or two in my pocket, I pass without any one suspecting that I am going on a fishing excursion: this rod, when put together, will measure about fourteen feet, which I find generally long enough for trolling in any water.* Some anglers troll without a rod,

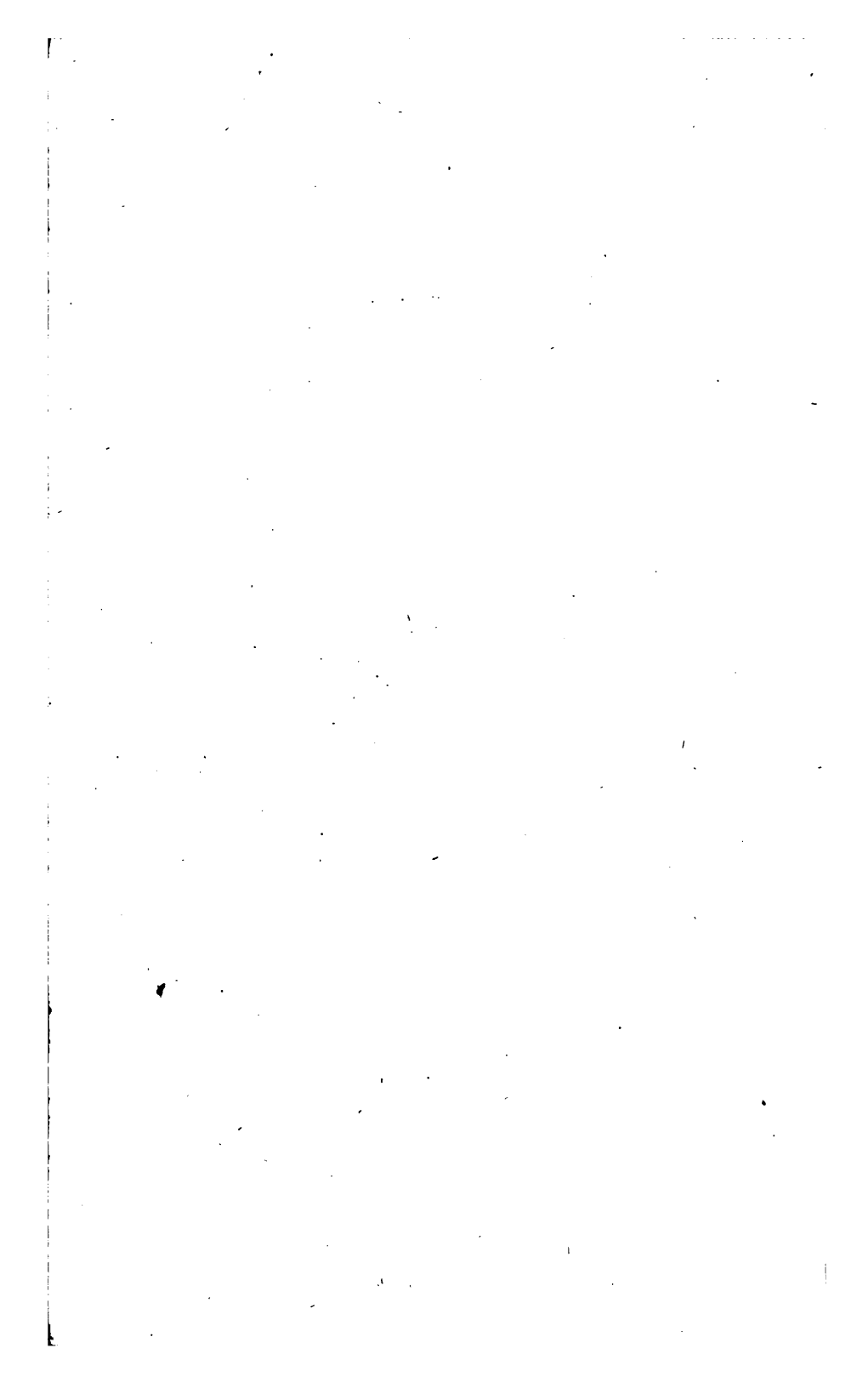
* Some curious anglers have an ivory or pearl ring at the top of their trolling-rod, fearing that the brass may chafe the line: one gentleman I know has a small brass pulley on his top, such as is used by watch and clock-makers. There is some difference among anglers about the number of rings necessary for trolling-rods; some have only one on the top, and carry their line on a winder in their hand; others use a winch fixed, and two rings on each joint. I consider

having their line on a winder, which they let out as occasion requires. They use a forked stick to hoist or lift their line over weeds, &c. and to cast in the bait. This method is by no means equal to trolling with a rod; it may answer to avoid being noticed.

Having described the way to bait the hooks, &c. we will now repair to the river, and learn how to cast a bait, and kill either Jack or Pike. At page 18, the reader will see the different modes of baiting hooks for trolling; with the exception of the bead-hook, which is given below.



the best method is to fix the winch on the butt, and let that and the next joint be without rings, and all the other joints to have one ring each: I have the rings made of double brass wire, and fixed on my rod, sufficiently large to admit my little finger, this prevents any obstruction to the line running free, which is very material with running tackle.





ANGLER KILLING A PIKE.

CHAP. V.**TROLLING CONCLUDED: HOW TO CAST THE BAIT,
AND KILL JACK OR PIKE.****TROLLING WITH THE GORGE-HOOK.**

I SHALL suppose the young angler to have arrived at the river-side with his rod and line, and a gorge-hook baited. First, fasten the winch on to the butt of the rod, about the middle, draw the line through the rings to the length of eight or ten yards, and fasten the hook on the line with a small swivel; place the bottom of the butt against the side of your stomach, draw some of the line back with your left hand, leaving as much from the top as will let the bait reach the winch, and lower the top of the rod near the ground—then, with a jerk from your right arm, cast the bait into the water: while giving the jerk, keep the butt firm against your stomach, but let the line, which you hold in the left hand, loose. By a little practice, the young angler may be able to cast his bait to any distance, by adhering to this method.

Always prefer the side of the river, as being most free from weeds, in summer; in the winter, deeps and bends. When you cast in the bait, let it fall on the water as lightly as you can, that the fish may not be alarmed by the water being much agitated; let it sink to the bottom, then gradually raise it nearly to the surface, permitting it to sink again; after which, cast it further out, and drawing it gently towards you, cast it in again to the right and left, raising and sinking it slowly; and so continue to troll till you feel a bite, which you will distinguish by perceiving a sudden catch or tug at your bait: always keep the line free, that nothing may impede the Jack or Pike in running away with the bait to his haunt; for if he is the least checked at first, he generally leaves the bait: let him remain quiet about ten minutes to pouch the bait, then wind up the slack line, and strike; but, if you find a Jack or Pike run again, after lying still five minutes, you may expect he has pouched the bait, and moves because he feels the hook in his stomach, in which case, strike. If there be any very strong weeds, piles, or any thing else which may endanger your tackle near the place where you have hooked the fish, keep him from running to such places, by winding up

your line and weighing him out as soon as possible. The tackle used for trolling being very strong, I do not lose much time in playing Jack or Pike, at least in no comparison with what is necessary in killing Carp or Barbel : if you feel a bite, and the Jack or Pike soon stops, then runs again, and continues so to act, two or three times within a few minutes, you may expect he is more on the play than the feed, therefore there is little chance of his pouching your bait ; in this case, it is advisable to strike, and you may be fortunate enough to hook the fish by some part, and secure him. If this fails, try a spring snap-hook, by which practice I have frequently succeeded in securing a good fish, when they would not pouch ; therefore, always carry various hooks, &c. with you.

LIVE-BAIT FISHING.

In fishing with a live bait, I prefer a Gudgeon to any other bait, because it is a very strong fish, and lives longest on the hook ; it is certainly a favourite with Jack, Pike, Perch, and Chub : when so fishing, put a taper cork float (not very large) on your line, and a few swan shot to sink it three

parts under water ; cast your bait in search in the same way as directed with the gorge-hook, first adjusting the float on the line, so that the bait may swim something below mid-water, (occasionally let it sink quite to the bottom in cold weather, especially in eddies, as the Jack lie low or deep,) and let it continue to swim about some minutes without taking it out, unless it comes too near the shore, or hangs in the weeds. When the Jack or Pike takes this live bait, he does it with much violence, and the float disappears instantly ; therefore be sure always to keep your winch unlocked, and line free—a good angler never fishes with the winch locked : give the fish ten minutes to pouch, and then strike, if he remains quiet or still during that time ; but if he moves or runs again after the space of five minutes, he has most likely pouched the bait, therefore wind up the slack line and strike.

In fishing with a live bait, the Jack and Pike will frequently take the bait, and sail about, holding it across their mouths by the middle, but will not pouch it, I then put on a snap-hook, and strike the moment my float disappears. I have some acquaintances who never angle for Jack,

Pike or Perch, any other way than with a small snap-hook, and a light taper cork float to their line, and they kill many heavy fish. When you fish with a snap-hook, either the spring or plain, you cast in search exactly as with the gorge; but when you feel a bite, strike quickly and hard, that your hooks may get firm hold of the Jack or Pike.

In summer, when the rivers and other waters are much choked with weeds, you may sometimes find a Jack in an opening, they then lie dozing near the surface: drop a baited snap-hook in such place, and let it sink a few inches, and it is very probable he will take it; in this case, your line should be very strong as well as the rod, for you must strike and lift the fish out instantly, or you lose both Jack and hook among the weeds.

In trolling with the bead-hook, cast in the bait, as before directed, with the gorge, &c.; the lead in its mouth will cause it to sink gradually, but will not prevent its swimming about for some time: when at the bottom, you must raise it near to the surface again, and occasionally take it out and cast in a fresh place, either to the right, left,

or opposite, taking care to fish every yard of water where the place is likely to yield a Jack or Pike; for it sometimes happens that they are not much inclined to move, but will readily take a bait if it swims within their reach. When you feel a bite, let him run, and allow him ten minutes time for pouching before you strike, provided he remains quiet, if not, act the same as with the gorge-hook.

Various other ways are practised for taking Jack, Pike and Perch, by night-lines, trimmers, &c. ;* but such methods are justly reprobated by the true angler, who exercises his skill and art for amusement more than profit. By those night-lines and trimmers, many of the largest Pike and Perch are killed. The trimmers most used in pools, ponds, and still waters, are thrown in baited, and frequently left all night, and are taken up from a

* Jack and Pike are taken sometimes at night in ponds and still waters, by baiting a hook with a lively yellow frog; to do which, put the gymp in the frog's mouth, and draw it out at the gills, leaving the hook nearly covered in its mouth, and having tied a hind leg to the gymp, fasten it to the line in the same manner as any other bait for Jack and Pike; but any small fish are much superior bait to frogs, which I never use by choice.

boat: if the place is not too broad, you may get them with your drag. These trimmers are made of strong thin cord, with a hook tied to gyp and wound on a piece of flat cork about five inches in diameter, with a groove to admit the line; the hook is baited with a Gudgeon, Roach, or some small fish: you then draw as much line out as admits the bait to hang about a foot from the bottom. There is a small slit in the cork, that you pass the line in, to prevent it unwinding; as soon as the Jack or Pike seizes the bait, the line loosens, and runs from the groove of the cork free, and allows the fish to retire to his haunt, and pouch at leisure. These trimmers are named, by many, the *man-of-war* trimmers: with one of these (called the *Ville-de-Paris*) Col. Thornton, during a sporting tour to the Highlands of Scotland, took a Pike weighing upwards of forty-nine pounds! the largest I ever heard of.

THE BANK-RUNNER.

The bank-runner is mostly used in the day, while the angler is fishing for Roach, Barbel, &c.*

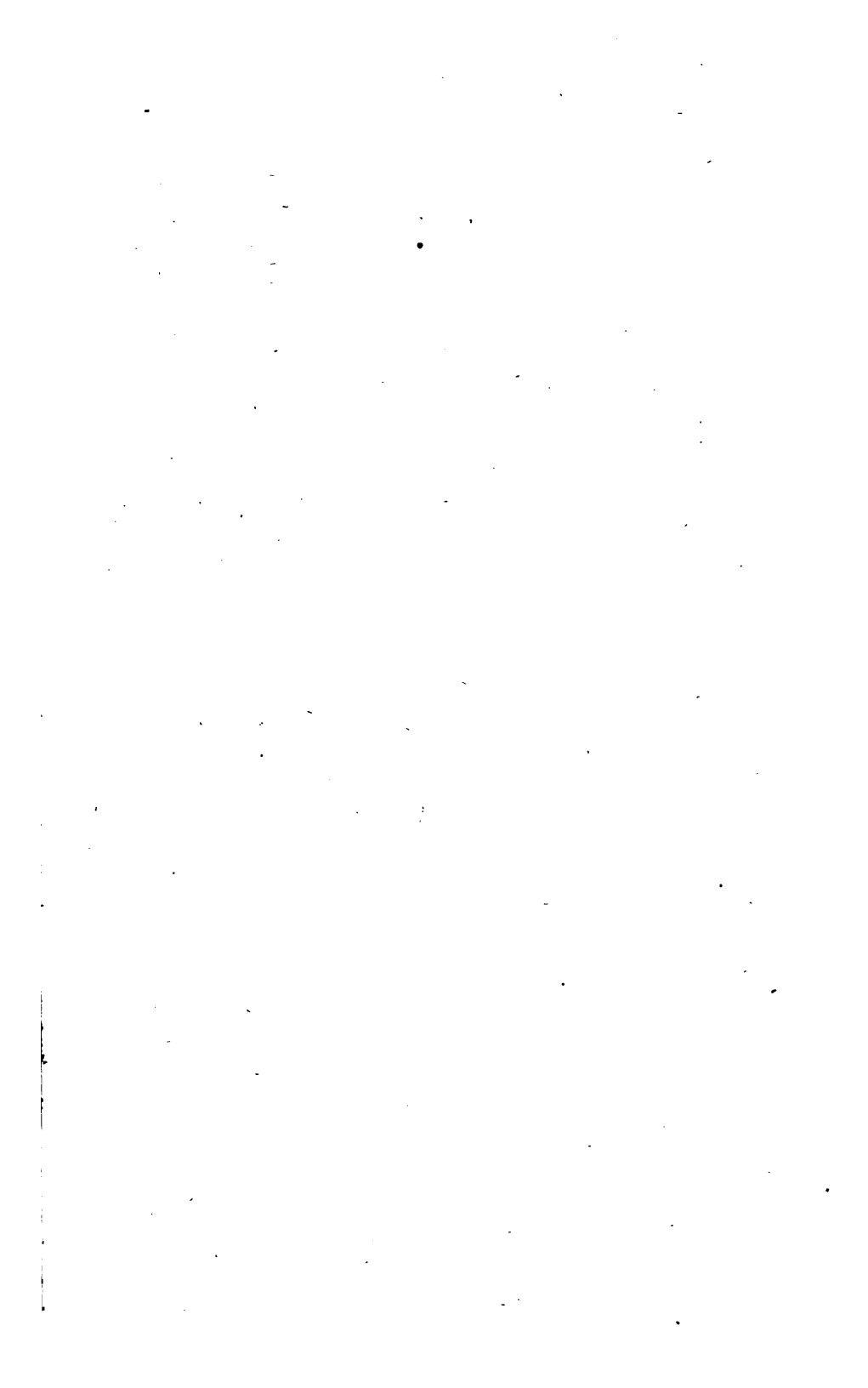
* Although I object to laying trimmers, yet I think, in case the angler is disturbed by a Jack, Pike or Perch, (which frequently

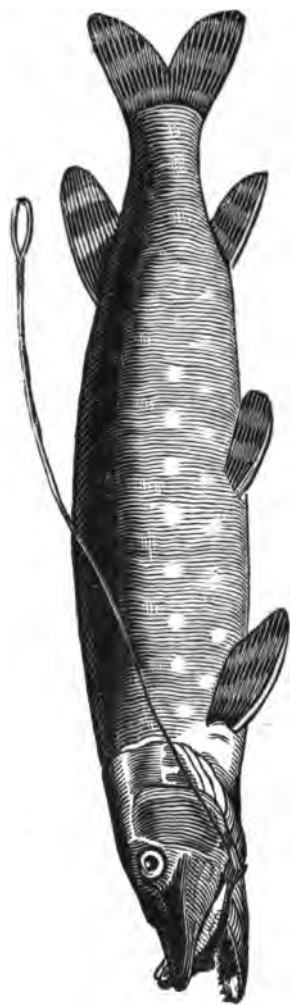
and are much better than a ledger, being less in sight. These trimmers are stuck in the bank, having strong turned wood sharpened for the purpose, with a winder at top for the line, which is fitted in the same manner as the man-of-war, but you must have a small cork float to the line, (the cork used for a quart bottle does very well,) and bait with a live fish, which should swim about a foot from the ground. These kind of trimmers and night-lines are kept ready-fitted at the fishing-tackle shops.

SNARING, &c. OF JACK AND PIKE.

In the summer, during very sultry weather, Jack and Pike will lie dozing near the surface of the water, especially in ponds, they are then taken in an unsportsmanlike manner, by making a running

happens in some waters,) while Roach fishing, &c. it is quite fair to put in a trimmer to take the disturber of his sport. Put a cork on the line, within a foot of the bottom, having first run the line through a bored bullet, then fasten a hook, or hooks, baited as directed in page 19, called the snap with double hook. The bank-runner is the most proper for thus laying a trimmer, which should be cast in a place clear from weeds; the lead and float, or cork, will keep the bait in its place, and it will live on the hook many hours.—This is the most killing way of laying a trimmer for Jack, Pike, Eels, &c.





PIKE TAKING A BAIT.

noose of twisted gut fastened to a strong line and rod, which should be carefully drawn over the fish's head beyond the gills, then with a strong jerk he is securely caught: lift him out immediately. Fish may be taken when found lying in a similar manner to that already described, by putting two or three strong hooks at the bottom of your line, and letting them sink under the fish, then strike smartly, and you will be generally successful.

OBSERVATIONS ON TROLLING, &c. FOR JACK
AND PIKE.

HAVING enumerated many different methods of trolling, &c. for Jack and Pike, I shall now proceed to give an opinion on the merits of each different way, resulting from my own experience, and the practice of many old friends and brothers of the angle.

GORGE-HOOK.

With the gorge-hook, baited I have had the most success in trolling, and with it killed the heaviest fish. This bait shows well in the water,

and turns and spins better than any other when you are in the act of drawing it up, consequently very attracting to the Pike. This bait also possesses another advantage over any other, namely, the closeness of the hooks in the bait's mouth, the points only just showing themselves, which is material in bright water, and also less liable to catch hold of weeds, or any thing else that might displace the hooks or disfigure the bait;—and again, the hooks being so much hid and out of the way, by being within the bait's mouth, and the gymp coming from the tail, there is nothing to check the Jack or Pike when they are changing the bait to pouch; for it is well known that those fish always seize the bait, in the first instance, across its body, (as represented in the plate,) afterwards changing its position, and swallow or pouch it, head foremost; consequently, while so doing, the gymp and hooks in other baits are liable to offend, or create fear or suspicion in the fish, and the bait is then frequently thrown out, instead of being pouched. Some anglers think that cutting off all the fins of the fish disfigures it, but it certainly is the best method, particularly as it keeps the bait from catching or hanging on weeds.

SNAP-HOOKS.

The next best way of trolling is with the snap ; I prefer the dead-snap with three hooks to the spring-snap, principally from the hooks lying along the bait, and being more hid than with the spring, and also from their not presenting any obstruction to the Jack or Pike when they first strike the bait, which the spring-snap does by lying in the part where the fish strikes its prey, namely, the middle. If you find, when trolling, that the Jack will not pouch, but yet will bite, try a snap ; you may also use the snap when you cannot the gorge, from the obstruction of weeds,

BEAD-HOOK.

I have never considered trolling with the bead-hook to be a good method ; though the bait will keep alive some time on it, yet the obstruction of the hooks, chain, and gimp at its mouth make the fish shy of taking or pouching it ; and, from the hook's being so much exposed and bare, they frequently catch on weeds, &c.

SPEAR OR BARB-HOOK.

The spear or barb-hook has nearly all the disadvantages of the bead-hook, therefore subject to the same objections; indeed it has but seldom been used of late years, by any persons whom I have met with.

TROLLING WITH A LIVE-BAIT.

I have met with success in trolling with a live bait put on a double hook, without lead, as directed in page 22, but it has been in ponds, and still holes near the sides in rivers; for a hook so baited will not bear to be cast far, or with violence, as in that case the bait-fish is soon killed and disfigured by the hooks breaking the skin. This is the best way to bait a leger-line: put a cork on your line to keep the bait from sinking to the bottom, unlock your winch and lay the rod down, and it will kill without farther care.

FISHING WITH A LIVE BAIT AND A FLOAT.

Fishing for Jack and Pike with a live bait and

a cork on the line, is certainly an enticing way, but I do not consider it so successful as trolling with the gorge-hook, neither have I ever killed such good fish by this method of live-bait fishing as with the gorge-bait; yet I know, from practice, that more Jack and Pike may be killed by angling for them with a live-bait on the hook, and cork float on the line, than any other way, except trolling with the gorge-hook; and the little labour or exertion required to take Jack and Pike by this mode of fishing is doubtless the cause of many preferring it, as it allows them frequent opportunities of resting when they reach a clear place, either in rivers or ponds, with the pleasure of observing their float dance about by the live-bait sailing too and fro, which must, and does, have the effect of drawing the Jack or Pike; but they often throw it out of their mouths again, from the gyp or hook touching them when shifting the bait to pouch it, which makes me prefer trolling with the gorge-hook to any other way of fishing for Jack or Pike. When the water is very bright, I use a strong No. 6 hook, tied to twisted gut, instead of gyp, and a very small bait, with which I kill many Jack and Perch that would not be taken with stronger tackle in fine water, or in shallows.

Trolling has advantages over other modes of angling, for when the weather is boisterous and cold, you may take Jack and Pike, while other fish refuse every enticement; it is also highly conducive to health by the exercise which it affords. When the water is very bright, cover your gyp with waxed silk.

The season for trolling commences in July, and ends with February, (but few good fish are taken till after Michaelmas,) when the Jack and Pike are full of spawn: though they will then certainly take a bait very freely, and during March and April, yet the true sportsman will not then take them.

The Jack and Pike bite most freely during a breeze of wind, and will feed all day, but best in the morning and the forenoon: I have seldom met with much sport after two o'clock. From Michaelmas to February is the best season.

When you intend to use live-baits, take at least six in your fish-kettle, and give them fresh water during your perambulation: if you mean to use the gorge, bait three hooks before you begin, and keep them in bran, in a gentil-box, or something large

enough for the baits to lie at their length. Always use fresh and lively baits, for though Jack and Pike are tyrants and gluttons, they are also epicures.

OBSERVATIONS ON PIKE.

Pike have a flat head, the under jaw longer than the upper, giving the whole appearance of the head and mouth a great resemblance to that of a duck or goose. The body is long, and cased in small hard scales, and generally covered with a mucus or slimy substance; the back and sides are of a greenish gold hue, the eyes are also of a gold colour, and sunk low in the sockets: after they fully recover from spawning, which is in July, (they spawn generally in March and April) they then have several beautiful spots on their bodies; their gills are a fine red, and their tails and fins have dusky spots and waved lines; the mouth is extremely large, wide, and full of teeth, the lower jaw is studded round with large crooked teeth, but none on the upper: this expanse of mouth, jaws, and teeth, enables the Pike to hold fast, and quickly destroy the victim that is so unfortunate as to come within their reach, by which means they in some degree

satisfy their voracious and ever-craving appetites. The Pike is also as bold as he is voracious, attacking all kinds of fish, except Tench, (of which I shall speak more fully when treating on that fish,) and, when much distressed with hunger, will seize the smaller of their own species; as also on ducks, water-rats, frogs, and almost any animal they can meet with, from their boldness and ravenous nature.

I believe the story which Gesner* relates of an enormous Pike seizing his mule by the nose while drinking in a lake in Germany. I have known instances of Jack and Pike entirely destroying every fish in a pond, and then making a prey of each other, until there has been but one left.†

* Gesner (Conrad) an eminent scholar, physician, and philosopher, was born at Urich in Switzerland, in 1516, and died at the same place in 1565. From his great attainments, and the extent of his learning, he was named, by way of distinction, the German Pliny.

† On the 6th of August, 1814, as Sir Edward Hitchens, of Oxford, was fishing in a boat on the lake at Blenheim, he perceived an enormous Pike pursue and seize another of a considerable size; the boatman drove the assailant away with his boat-pole, but the smaller one was so much injured by the biting of the larger, that he almost immediately died. Sir Edward took him, and found his weight exceeded five pounds; and from the appearance of the large Pike, supposes he must have weighed upwards of thirty pounds.

When much on the feed, they will seize the small fish on the angler's hook as he is lifting it out of the water, leaping a foot above the surface for that purpose, and sometimes they will swallow the leaden plummet, while the angler is plumbing the depth: small Jack will take a worm. The large Perch seem the least afraid of the Jack and Pike, as they will continue to swim about the same place when the tyrant appears, and all the other fish swim away with the greatest velocity. The back fin of the Perch is certainly a weapon with which they can defend themselves, and inflict most severe wounds on the Pike.

A friend of mine, Mr. Robinson, took a Pike out of the river Lea in the following manner: he had baited a trimmer with a Stone-loach, and laid it near the place where he was angling for Roach, (finding his sport much disturbed by a Jack or Pike,) when he took up his trimmer he found a Pike fast to it; and on looking into the fish's mouth, he discovered a Perch about half a pound weight: when the Pike was opened, it was observed that the Perch had swallowed the Loach, and afterwards the Pike had seized the Perch; and while in the act of swallowing or pouching it, the Perch's

back fins had stuck so firmly in the lower part of the Pike's mouth and throat as completely to hook or hold him, and in this state Mr. R. took them to Town to gratify several brothers of the angle. Yet small Perch, with the fins cut off, are a good bait for Jack or Pike. The Pike lives to a considerable age, and grows to an amazing size, some say to the weight of fifty pounds! They are also wonderfully prolific, producing upwards of ten thousand eggs in one roe. Jack and Pike are fond of quiet places, at or near the ends of scowes, in still holes, near beds of weeds, in deep pools, in bends, and near flood-gates, and, in the summer, near the land-dock and pickerell weeds, on which they feed, and also near or among bull-rushes, sedges, &c. In the spring they get more in the eddies, and to those parts of rivers, canals, lakes or ponds, where ditches or small streams empty themselves, to which places they are drawn in search of frogs, and to deposit their spawn, and are then much thinned by the machinations of the poacher. The Jack and Pike also leave the large rivers when the water is thick, and get into the creeks and ditches: they are a solitary fish, seldom seen two together.

Of the unbounded voracity of the Pike, the following instance may be given, copied from a London Newspaper in the year 1765 :

“ About ten days ago, a large Pike was caught in the river Ouse, which weighed upwards of twenty-eight pounds, and was sold to a gentleman in the neighbourhood for a guinea. On the cook’s opening it she found a watch, with a black riband and two seals, in the stomach of the fish, which proved to have been the property of a livery servant that was drowned near the place about six weeks before. The watch was kept for the inspection of the curious, at the Cross-keys at Littleport.”

It is a well-known fact, that in Lord Gower’s canal, at Trentham in Staffordshire, a Pike of a very large size seized the head of a swan while under water, and gorged it, which was the death of both. In short, there is no account of any fish, of the same size, equal to the Pike in voracity.

CHAP. VI.

GROUND-BAITS OF VARIOUS KINDS, AND HOW TO MAKE AND USE THEM.

GROUND-BAITING is but little practised by inexperienced anglers; it is also sometimes neglected by the more experienced, from the hurry to begin their sport, or the dislike of the trouble of preparing it: let the neglect arise from what cause it may, little success will attend their efforts in bottom or float-fishing without it, for ground-baiting is an essential in angling. I shall therefore give ample directions how to make and apply every kind useful to promote the angler's sport, as it is necessary that he should first be acquainted with the means of drawing the fish together, before he attempts to take them

GROUND-BAIT FOR ROACH, DACE, AND BLEAK.

The most simple ground-bait is made by moulding or working some clay, (which is generally met with in the banks of rivers) and bran together,

into balls or pieces about the size of a pigeon's egg : some add a little bread crumbled among it. This is good ground-bait for Roach and Dace : if you fish in a stream, always put a small stone in each piece before you cast into the water to prevent it from drifting away.

**GROUND-BAIT MADE OF BREAD, BRAN, POLLARD,
&c. FOR CHUB, CARP, ROACH, AND DACE.**

For a day's angling, half a quartern loaf is necessary, the crust of which you will cut off, the crumb to be cut in slices about two inches thick, and put into a pan, or some deep vessel, and covered with water ; when the bread is quite soaked or saturated, squeeze it nearly dry, then add the bran and pollard by handfuls, equal quantities of each, and kneed them together, similar to making bread, until the whole is nearly as stiff as clay : in making this ground-bait, it requires some labour and time, but it will amply repay you for the trouble, as it is the best and cleanest ground-bait for Carp, Chub, Roach, and Dace. When I use it for Barbel, in the river Lea, I first break about a quarter of a pound of graves with a hammer, almost to dust, and soak it well in water, then

work it up with the bread, bran, and pollard. In using this bait, you avoid the dirty use of clay, and can also prepare it before you leave home: an equally good bait may be made by substituting barley-meal for the bran and pollard. This should only be used in still water, as, from its lightness, it would be carried away in a rapid stream.

GROUND-BAIT MADE WITH CLAY, BRAN, AND GENTILS, FOR CHUB, ROACH, AND CARP.

Mix the bran and clay together in lumps about the size of an apple, put a dozen or more gentils in the middle, and close the clay over them similar to making a dumpling; this ground-bait is very enticing to Carp, Chub, Roach and Dace; it is particularly well calculated for baiting in a pond, a still hole, or gentle eddy, because the clay lies at the bottom, and the gentils gradually work through it, which keeps the fish about the hook, and they doubtless mistake your bait on it for what may have escaped from the lump.

GROUND-BAIT MADE WITH CLAY AND GRAVES, FOR BARBEL.

According to the strength of the stream propor-

tion the size of the lumps or balls you cast into the water; in the river Thames, when fishing for Barbel in a punt, the balls must be as large as a turnip, or the current washes them from the places you intend enticing the fish to; in the river Lea, pieces of half the size will do. To make this ground-bait, chop or break a pound of graves into smaller pieces, and cover it with hot water; let it remain until it softens, then pour the water from it and pick out a sufficient quantity of the white pieces to bait your hook, and work up the remainder with clay into lumps or balls; I always add bran to it. This is the best ground-bait for Barbel that is used; it is a considerable time before it parts or dissolves, and keeps the fish to the spot, who rout and push it about with their noses, and occasionally loosen small pieces of the graves, of which they are immoderately fond: it is also an excellent bait for Chub, large Dace, and heavy Roach will also feed on graves.

**GENTILS AND WORMS USED AS GROUND BAIT FOR
CARP, TENCH, ROACH, DACE, &c.**

In ponds and in deep still holes gentils may be thrown in by handfuls, to entice fish; but it does

not answer in a current or stream, as they then float, and are carried from the spot you intend to angle in: a few mixed with bran and clay will answer better than handfulls without.

If you intend using gentils alone for ground-bait, it will be necessary to take a quart for a day's fishing: gentils for this purpose are called carrion gentils, and are sold at four-pence and six-pence per quart, by Mrs. Embry, fishing-tackle maker, Union Street, Bishopsgate Street, Mr. Webster, Grub Street, and Mr. Rastall, No. 8, Sleep's Alley, at the top of St. John's Street, Clerkenwell. Worms cut in pieces may be used with the same precaution, in respect to the stream, for ground-bait; if mixed with bran and clay it will be better.

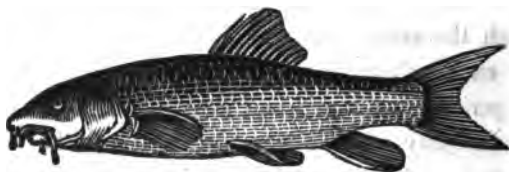
Grains are good ground-bait for Carp, Tench, and Eels, in ponds or still waters; but they must be quite fresh, for if they are the least sour, the fish will not come near them. This ground-bait should be thrown in the night before you intend to fish; the same method should be observed when you ground-bait with worms: coarse ground-bait may be made with clay, soaked graves, and oat chaff; some anglers prefer this to any other for Barbel and Chub.

OBSERVATIONS ON GROUND-BAIT.

It is chiefly by the judicious use of ground-bait, and fishing at a proper depth, that one angler is more successful than another, although fishing with the same baits, &c. and within a few yards of each other; of this I am fully convinced by experience. Ground-bait should not be used the second day after it is made, as it will be sour; and the fish will certainly avoid it, as every thing partaking of acidity is extremely offensive to the whole finny tribe.

CHAP. VII.

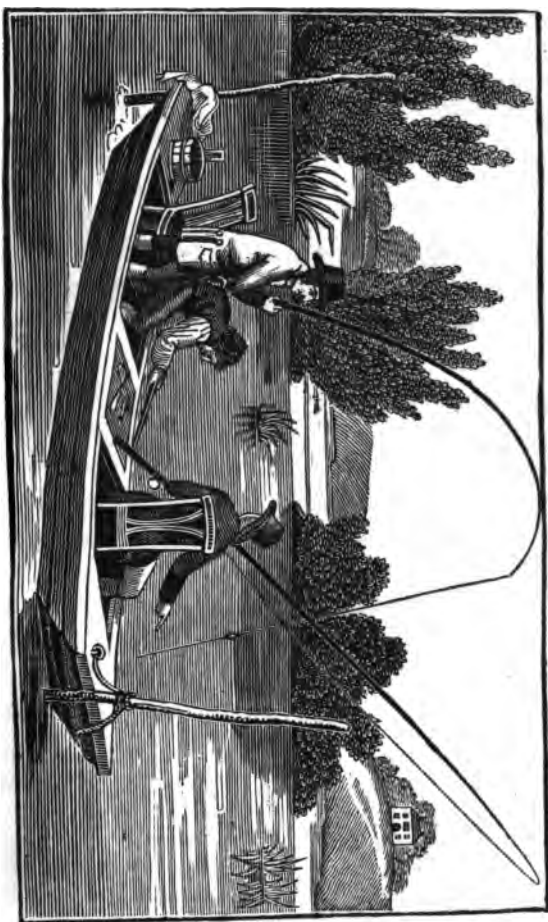
BOTTOM, OR FLOAT-FISHING.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE
BARBUS OR BARBEL.

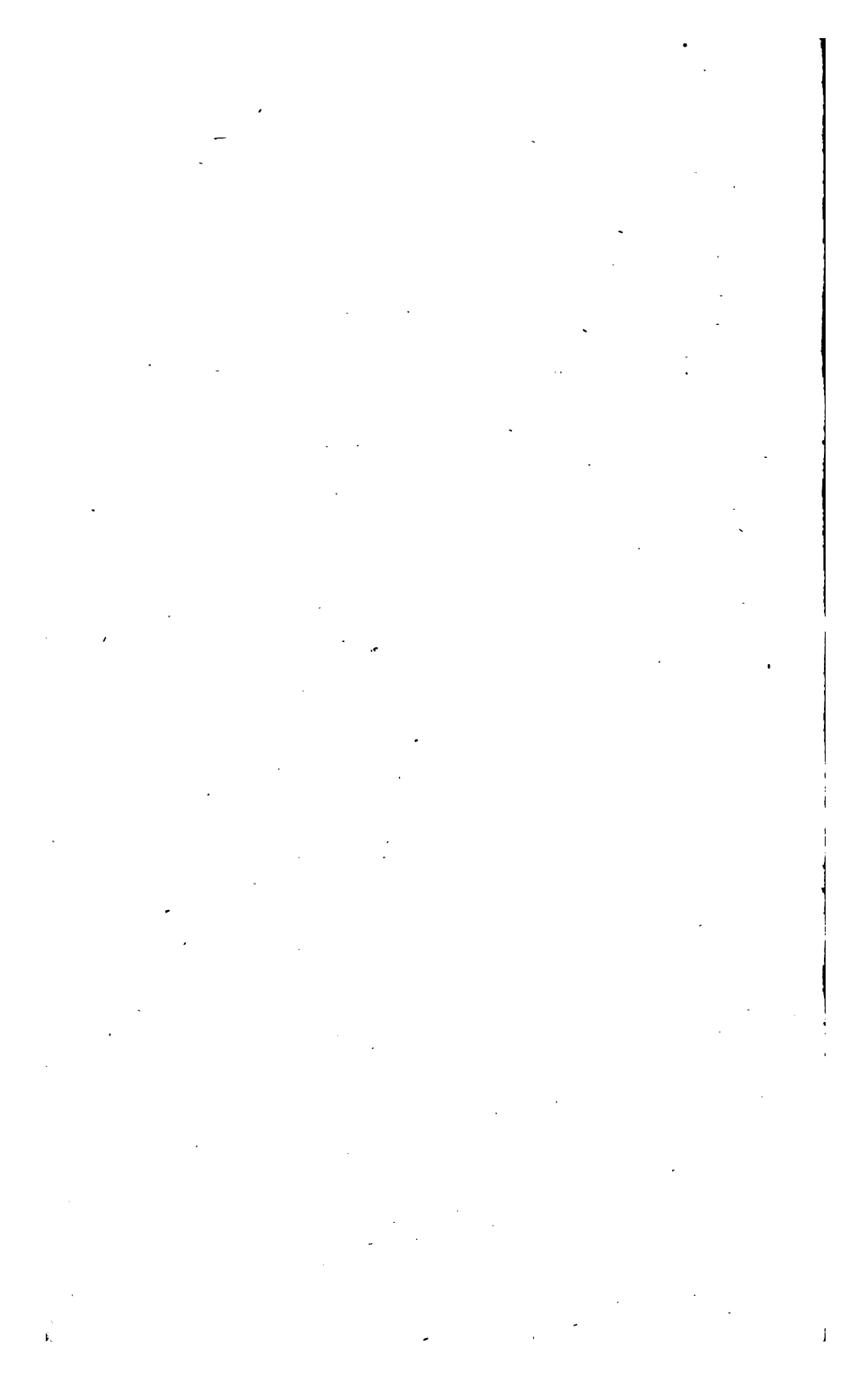
—————With hurried steps
The anxious angler paces on, nor looks aside,
Lest some brother of the angle, ere he arrives,
Possess his favourite swim.*

THE Barbel derives its name from the barbs or wattles at his mouth, which are four in number :

* The partiality for a particular swim, hole, or eddy, in a river, is very great among anglers ; many will travel during the night to arrive first at a favourite place. I knew an angler who frequently, in summer, left London in the evening, and stopped at a village public house near the river Lea, take his supper and pipe, and there remain until the people of the house retired to bed, then walk to his favourite swim, and sit down and wait patiently till the dawn of day enabled him to use his angle rod.



PUNT-FISHING.



they are a gregarious and leather-mouthed fish. Barbel only breed and thrive in rivers. In the Thames and part of the river Lea there are many, very fine and large; where I have known them taken weighing nineteen pounds; they are a very handsome fish, but their flesh is coarse, and therefore considered but of little value for the table; yet I am told, by several persons, that they eat very well, especially when baked, with veal stuffing in their belly, as do the smaller ones split and fried, with slices of pickled pork or bacon.* The Barbel is prized for being a game fish, affording excellent sport to the angler, mixed with some labour and much anxiety: for when of a large size, they are exceedingly crafty, sulky, and strong, struggling a long time after they are hooked, often lying motionless at the bottom for many minutes, then running under banks, or shelves, into large beds of weeds, in fact, trying every possible way to get off the hook, or break your line, which they certainly will effect if you are deficient in skill, or your tackle is in any respect faulty. If they get under a shelf as soon as they are hooked, do not

* The spawn of Barbel is not fit for food, as it generally acts as a strong cathartic, and frequently as an emetic.

pull too strong; but rather give line, and they generally come out: then keep them, if possible, from getting in again.

They are usually angled for on the river Thames in boats, called punts, with a stout rod, running tackle, gut line, cork float, and No. 7 or 8 hook; likewise with the leger line,* which is fitted in the following manner: a short solid rod running-tackle without a float, with hook No. 6 or 7 tied on twisted gut, baited with two marsh worms, or with graves. About ten inches above the hook

* Sir John Hawkins considers Barbel fishing very dull sport, and in support of such opinion, gives an anecdote (in his edition of Walton) of a gentleman living at Shepperton, who was daily fishing for Barbel, and during a month's fishing, had not taken a fish, or even had a bite. This certainly was very dull sport; allowance, however, should be made for the want of skill in this patient piscator; for he had been at sea all his life, and, consequently, from want of experience, was not able to judge of the fitness of tackle, &c.; and, in all probability, this sea captain used a coarse leger line, and only fished in the middle of hot days, in very bright water, and on the shallows; in no other way can I account for such signal ill luck. In the year 1808, I was at Shepperton and was told by Henry Perdue, the boatman, that in the month of August the year before, four gentlemen, in two boats, killed eighty-seven Barbel and Roach, in about six hours fishing, some of them weighing upwards of nine pounds, and the whole eighty-seven weighed nearly one hundred and fifty pounds. This feat is well known at Shepperton, and was celebrated in verse by my friend Mr. Cracknell.

is placed a piece of flat lead, perforated, (sold at the shops) below which is fixed a large shot to prevent the lead slipping down: the bait is then cast in, and lies clear on the ground; hold the top of your rod over the side of the boat, nearly touching the water, you will feel a bite, (keep the line free), and at the second tug strike hard; but most good anglers prefer using a strong gut line and No. 8 or 9 hook, with a float. Killing a Barbel with this tackle, affords greater sport, and you also frequently catch large Roach and Dace, while thus trying for Barbel. Mr. Champion, of Bishopsgate Street, caught two Barbel in August last, near the White-house, in the Lea, weighing near twelve pounds each, with a No. 10 hook.

In the river Lea you fish with much finer tackle: your rod either of bamboo or cane, with a stiff top, running tackle, fine gut line, quill float, and No. 9 or 10 hook; baits, red worms, gentils, and graves. They will sometimes take paste. The bait must always touch, and in strong streams, or thick water, drag two or three inches on the ground. Graves are certainly the most killing bait; but when I fish for Barbel, I always take the three baits with me, alternately putting worms and

gentils, or graves and a worm, on the hook together, as they sometimes want much enticing.— Never omit trying a worm in the evening: they will take red worms in the autumn or spring, till June, in preference to any other bait. When the water is coloured or thick; put two on the hook in the following manner: enter the point of your hook in the first worm, near the head, and draw it up the shank, then enter the other near the tail, and carry the point downwards, then draw the first down, to cover the whole bend of the hook, and cast in. Some anglers bring the tail of the worm to the point of the hook, thinking the worm appears more tempting by being so placed.

The Barbel bites very sharp and sudden, therefore you must strike immediately you perceive it, and raise the top of your rod a little, permitting him to run some considerable distance before you attempt to turn or check him; then endeavour to keep your fish away from the shelves and beds of weeds, take him from the current into deep and still water as soon as possible, and play him till he has quite lost his strength before you attempt to land him, which will sometimes occupy near half an hour if a very heavy fish, and you are

fishing with a gut line and float: this makes Barbel-fishing so pleasant to a good angler.

Before you begin to angle for Barbel, throw in plenty of ground-bait, (you can hardly give them too much,) and continue to do so frequently while fishing for them. The best ground-bait is made with soaked graves and clay mixed together, (as directed in page 46,) in balls the size of an egg, also clay and gentils: indent a piece of clay, in which put some gentils, close it lightly, and the gentils will work out gradually when at the bottom of the river.—Use this last-named bait only in still holes, for if in a current, the gentils are carried away. A quantity of worms, if they can be procured, chopped into small pieces, mixed with clay and bran, are likewise good ground-bait, especially if thrown in the night before.

The Barbel feed from March till November, all the day, but best in the morning and evening: during March, April, May, and part of June, fish for them in strong currents and on the scowers;) indeed, the chance of success increases with the coming night.* They will even bite all night,

* I am acquainted with a very ingenious angler who fishes an hour or more later than others for Barble, Carp and Roach, which he

and will feed very freely after rain, when the water is thickened a little.

Barbel are frequently caught foul, that is, hooked without their biting; for when they are swimming about the ground-bait, their fins, body, or tail often strikes against the lower part of the angler's line or hook, which moves the float like a bite when, if you strike, you will generally hook the fish.

REMARKS ON BARBEL.

The Barbel spawn in April or May, and are in season about a month after. They delight to lie in deeps, in eddies, at the end of scowers in mill-pools, mill-streams, the tails of mills, and under beds of weeds and banks, routing up the gravel or sand with their noses, like pigs, feeding on worms, and the small water-snail, or periwinkle, the shells of which are often found in their stomachs.

is enabled to do by putting a piece of white feather, or a piece of cork, about the size of a marble; in this he inserts a small piece of wire, paints the cork white, and sticks it in the top of his float, by which means he can see a bite long after other anglers have packed up their tackle. This gentleman kills many heavy fish by this method, as most large fish are very shy of day-light.

The back of the Barbel is of an olive-brownish colour, the belly white or silvery; the scales all over the body are placed in the most exact order, the mouth is under-hung, the body is long, thick, and full: upon the whole, the Barbel, when well grown and in season, is a noble handsome looking fish. Very large Barbel are taken in the Horse and Groom subscription water at Lea-bridge, some weighing upwards of fourteen pounds: a friend of mine, (Mr. Robinson,) took one here on Saturday, the 21st of May, 1814, which weighed twelve pounds. There are likewise fine Barbel as far up this river as Waltham-abbey, particularly at Tottenham-mills, in Bannister's water, Mr. Bowerbank's, (the last is private property,) and in the subscription water at Bleak-hall, Edmonton,* formerly called Jeremy's ferry; but

* It was at this spot (as Sir John Hawkins tells the story) where an angler hooked a Barbel, and held him five hours, walking backwards and forwards on the bank, or, as he expressed himself, led by the fish as the blind man is by his dog, fearing to attempt to land him, from the largeness of the fish and the slightness of his tackle, still hoping he would ultimately tire out his prize; but in vain, for night coming on, and his patience being exhausted, he made a vigorous effort to get him on shore, when his tackle broke, and consequently the fish escaped. This trial of the angler's patience was witnessed by some gentlemen who were on their way to Walthamstow, to dinner, and who, on their return, found the man still engaged with a

of late years a bridge has been built there. Barbel are very rarely taken as high up as Broxbourn and Hoddesdon, on the Lea. In the Thames, the heaviest are taken at Stains, Chertsey-bridge, Shepperton, Walton, and Hampton-deeps. They are also taken at Thames Ditton, Kingston, Twickenham, and Richmond; but seldom so large as at the first-mentioned places.

very heavy fish; thinking he had good sport, they congratulated him thereon, but were filled with amazement on learning it was the same fish they saw him hook five hours before.

CHAP. VIII.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE
CHEVIN, OR CHUB.

The fearful Chevin loves the shaded stream.

THE Chub is a river fish, rather bony, and not very choice food, particularly in summer : (the French call him in derision *un vilain*). They are firmer and better tasted during the spring, autumn and winter months. The Chub will feed all the year, and is a bold-biting fish, either at the top of the water or bottom : at the top he greedily takes flies, cockchafers, bees, &c. of which I shall speak when treating on fly-fishing ; but you must observe though the Chub will bite boldly, yet they are a shy fish, and if they see you, they generally leave the hole or place while you remain.

When angling for Chub, where you have reason to expect a heavy fish, use running tackle, gut line, quill float, and hook No. 8 or 9. Strike the moment you perceive a bite, and give plenty of line to let him run, for the Chub, when struck, generally runs furiously to the middle or opposite side without stopping; therefore it is necessary to give plenty of line, otherwise your fish will break away in the first instance, which they generally do when you hook one, and are without a winch on. He is not so game a fish as the Barbel, for after his first effort, and a few plunges, you may venture to look at him, and soon after bring him to the shore or landing net. The baits for Chub are graves, gentils, paste, red worms, bullock's brains, and pith from the back-bone. Trolling or angling with a live Minnow is often successfully practised, particularly in spring, by which method many large Chub are taken: troll the same as for Trout. During April and May, red worms are the best bait; two should be put on the hook, the same as for Barbel; for the Chub loves a large bait. In the summer months, gentils and graves; during summer and autumn graves only are the best bait; during winter, bullock's brains and pith is a killing

bait;* when that bait is not to be procured, use paste made of bread and honey, which is the next in value for killing. Before you begin to angle for Chub, throw in plenty of ground bait, and frequently while you are fishing, of the same sort as used for Barbel, or made with soaked bread, pollard, and bran, worked together: they bite during the whole day, but best in the morning and evening, in summer until quite dark, and all night. Fish as near the middle of the stream as you can in the spring months, and also on the shallows and scowers; but in the winter, in deep holes; let the bait drag two or three inches on the ground. From Michaelmas till May is the season for catching Chub by bottom fishing. June, July, and August, with flies, moths, bees, &c. at top.

* To bait with bullock's brains and pith, observe the following rules: take some pith of the back bone of an ox, and cut it into small pieces, nearly the size of a cherry, to bait the hook. The bullock's brains are to be chewed, and spit out of your mouth into the water, to entice the Chub. Before you begin, throw in some ground bait of bread and barley meal, in which mix a little of the brains, plumb the depth, and fish close to the bottom; this method is practised during the winter, when Chub retire to deep still holes, where you must angle for them, and fear not taking very heavy fish, for at this season Chub are immoderately fond of the above bait. Note, chewing and spitting out the brains is called *blowing of brains*.

REMARKS ON CHUB.

Chub never thrive well in ponds or canals, but increase and delight much in deep holes, scowers, tumbling bays, &c. in rivers, and will grow to the weight of seven pounds : in the autumn and cold weather they keep close in deep dark holes, or in the shelves under banks, and in holes that are shaded by large willow trees, whose branches hang close to or in the water. The river Lea is famous for large Chub from Temple-mills, or Lea-bridge, all the way to Hoddesdon and Ware. The Chub will feed all the year, and while alive will continue to harbour in the same hole ; so true is the old saying among anglers, *Once a Chub-hole always a Chub-hole.*

Both Chub and Roach will bite the whole year round :
The bait should touch and lightly drag the ground.

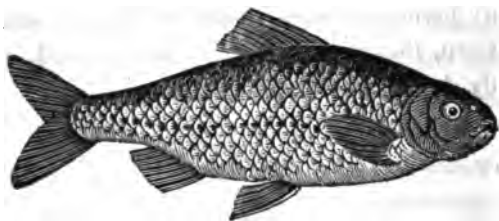
Although the Chub is not much prized for the table, they are a very handsome fish in form and colour, until they attain the weight of two pounds : afterwards, as they increase in size, they diminish in the symmetry of their shape, particularly by the enlargement of the head. When quite in season, and

about two pounds in weight, they greatly resemble the Carp, but are rather longer. They generally spawn in the beginning of May, and deposit it in the gravel, on the sharps and scowers, which points out to the observing angler where to fish for them in the spring. They eat better while full than after they have spawned: the spawn fried with the fish at this season, will be found very palatable, and perfectly harmless: when stewed in the same manner as Carp, they are far from indifferent food, especially during winter and spring.

CHAP. IX.

Anxious by the glassy stream,
See the steady angler watch,
Trying every wily scheme
The heedless finny tribe to catch.

SCOTT.



DIRECTIONS HOW TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE
RUTILUS, OR ROACH.

Unwary Roach the sandy bottom choose.

THE rivers Thames and Lea breed an amazing number of Roach: although they are not considered a very delicious fish, I by no means think them indifferent food when in season, particularly if they are of a tolerable size, and caught in a river. They should be dressed as soon as possible after

they are caught. By some persons they are considered a silly fish, and easily to be taken ; but it requires much skill and practice, and a quick and steady eye, before any can pretend to the character of a good Roach angler. Having acquired the art of managing fine hair lines, and extremely light cane rods, (by which the proficient in Roach-fishing will kill them upwards of a pound weight,) the angler may certainly feel himself competent to kill or take fish in any way practised in bottom or float-fishing.

Angling for Roach in the Thames is generally practised in boats, with fine gut line, and No. 10 or 11 hook ; but I have killed many heavy Roach from its banks, with a cane rod, quill float, single hair line, and No. 12 hook, in the holes and eddies between Chertsey-bridge and Shepperton, and from thence, by Haliford, Walton, and Sunbury, to Hampton, in the course of which rout the angler will find many good holes and swims : also in the meadows at Teddington, and on the opposite side from Kingston to Richmond. To take Roach like an artist, you must use a light cane rod, near twenty feet long, with a fine light stiff top, a single hair line, a tip-capped float, and No. 12 hook : observe

when fishing, your line above the float must not be more than twelve or fourteen inches long, or you will not hit a fine bite; the float should be so shotted that not much more than an eighth of an inch appear above the water, for Roach (and very often the heaviest) bite so fine or gently, that without attending to the above nicety in adjusting your line, you will loose the chance of two bites out of three. In angling for Roach, a sitting posture is to be preferred, as by that means you are more out of sight. Always keep the top of your rod over the float, and when you see the least movement of it, strike quick, but lightly, (the motion coming from your wrist, not from the arm) or you will break the line; if you have hit or hooked a fish, raise the top of your rod, keeping him as much under the top as you can, the butt down nearly touching the ground, and by playing him carefully he will soon be your own; in this fine fishing it is best to take with you a landing-net, particularly if you fish off a high bank, or you will hazard breaking in weighing the fish out. Roach may be taken with larger hooks and stronger tackle than that which I have described, but they who fish finest will succeed best.

The best bait for Roach is paste, made of second-day's-baked white bread, slightly dipped in water, which must be immediately squeezed out again ; then place it in the palm of your left hand, and knead it with the thumb and finger of your right, until of a proper consistence. Roach will take this paste nearly the whole year, and by adding a little vermilion, it will be of a pink colour, which they sometimes prefer ; in summer they will also take gentils, and in the spring and autumn frequently blood and red worms, but paste is the most killing bait : put a piece on the hook about the size of a pea. Before you begin, plumb the depth accurately, and let your bait gently touch the bottom ; you should occasionally take the depth again, particularly if the fish leave off feeding, which they will do if you have lost the proper depth : this happens in rivers from the water rising or falling from tides, mills, &c. Ground-bait plentifully before you begin with small balls of the same mixture as that used for Chub and Barbel-fishing, and, while angling, cast in that or chewed bread frequently, close to the float. When angling in a still hole, or gentle eddy, nothing is so good for ground-bait as bread, if made into very small pellets, the same size as you bait with thrown by

three or four together frequently, close about the place your hook moves in.

REMARKS ON ROACH.

Roach breed and thrive in canals, ponds, and lakes, but best in rivers :* in rivers they are found on the shallows, in eddies, and in deep holes, also about bridges, piles, and locks ; in ponds, near flood-gates, and those parts where the bottom is sandy. They bite all the year in rivers, best late in the evening, during summer, but only during the summer months in ponds. Very large Roach are sometimes taken under Lea-bridge in the winter season, by sitting on the cross-beams, and fishing between the piles or arches.

The Roach is a handsome fish, either in the water or out, when in full health and season ; which may be reckoned from September until March, their

* When angling in rivers, particularly for Roach or any other fish, (Jack, Pike, and Perch, excepted,) make choice of a place or swim that is shoal at the end of it ; because as the ground-bait separates it drifts down, and will lodge there, and keep the fish about, and your baited hook also will touch the bottom all the way ; but if the end of a swim is deeper than the top or beginning, your baited hook will not then be at a proper depth, which is material, as the fish generally bite at the end of the swim.

scales then lie very smooth, they have a fine eye, and the fins are a bright red, the tail the same, somewhat mixed with a purple hue; they spawn about the latter end or middle of May; in forward summers, or after mild winters, they will cast their spawn in the latter end of April. For some weeks after they are very sickly, their scales are nearly as rough as oyster-shells, and they are altogether unfit for food if caught; but at this time Roach are not much disposed to take a bait, particularly the large fish. Towards the latter end of July they begin to improve in health and will feed; but they will do so much better some weeks later in the season, after leaving the weeds on which they have fed, and which begin to turn sour in September. Roach seldom exceed two pounds in weight; indeed it is very unusual to catch them so large: though I have heard of one being taken in the Grand Junction Canal, which weighed three pounds and a half. Some Roach are taken in Shepherd's Water, at Hoddesdon, spotted with black specks on their bodies and gills.

INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO DRY AND PRESERVE
ROACH, DACE, FLOUNDERS, &c.

The following method for preserving Roach,

Dace and Flounders, I have practised for several years, which affords a good relish at breakfast, when dried whiting or any other tasty food is not to be had. Having gutted the fish, wash them, and rub a little salt in the inside: let them remain in this state twelve hours, when you will find the water drawn from them nearly to fill the dish. Pour that away, and rinse the fish with some fresh water, and hang them on a string in rows to drain and dry: they will become plump, and be fit for use in a few days. This method will likewise answer for whiting, or any sea-fish. The heads are of no value when dried, therefore it is best to cut them off before the fish are salted.

CHAP. X.



DIRECTIONS HOW TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE
LEUCISSUS, OR THE DARE OR DACE.

The silvery Dace in sharpest streams delight.

THE Dace is a very handsome fish, and considered as light nutritious food :* they also afford the angler much sport, generally biting bold. They are angled for with the same sort of tackle as is used in Roach fishing : indeed, where you find

* Large Dace scotched, or crimped across, and broiled with the scales on, and the body unopened, are well-tasted fish, as are also large Roach dressed in the same way, from August to March. When cooked in this manner, the scales and skin will readily peel off, and leave the fish firm, and with all its juices remaining, which are nearly all lost by scraping, washing, gutting, and soaking in water. The smaller Dace fried, I think, are better than Roach or Bleak of the same size.

Roach in rivers, you will frequently take Dace ; but they are more likely to take your bait when angling for Barbel, with graves or red worms, than the Roach, and will also rise more at a fly. Much amusement may be had by whipping for Dace, with two or three artificial flies on a line, and also with gentils, particularly in the evening—they will even take the bait by moon-light ; the best places for this sort of angling are the sharps and shallows at mill tails.

When you angle in a place more likely for Dace than Roach, which happens in the spring, in rapid scowers, especially near mill tails, and in strong eddies, you may use a hook one size larger than for Roach, particularly if you bait with a red worm, which they are fond of at this season : in summer, put two gentils on your hook, or a small piece of graves and a gentil on the point : graves is the best bait for large Dace. Let your bait gently drag on the bottom.

REMARKS ON DACE.

The Dace is a river-fish, and will not thrive in ponds or still waters. They do not bite much

later in the season than October, but you may begin to fish for them in March.—Ground-bait the same as for Roach, or with only bran and clay mixed, and thrown into the water frequently.

The *Dace* or *Dace* are gregarious and lively, but never attain to a great size; seldom, I believe, exceeding the weight of a pound. They spawn early in April, previous to which time they come on the shallows in great numbers, rub themselves on the gravel, and feed there until they have deposited their spawn in it. They will at this time take a red worm freely. As the water at this season is generally thick, it will allow the angler to use tolerably strong tackle: some put on two No. 10 hooks, about nine inches apart, one above the other, and angle quite at bottom. The *Dace* rub themselves on the gravel for ease, and you will frequently find a considerable quantity of gravelly sand under and between the scales, about their sides and bellies: when in season, the *Dace* is a very handsome fish, covered with fine silvery scales, which are used in making artificial pearls.

CHAP. XI.



DIRECTIONS HOW TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE
GOBIUS FLUVIATILIS, OR GUDGEON.

Delays are dangerous.*

THE Gudgeon is a sweet and mild fish, and much prized at the table when large and fresh caught: the rivers Thames and Lea boast of very fine and immense numbers. They are a bold-biting fish, and afford much amusement to the

* This old adage was strongly exemplified in the case of a certain simple youth, whose delight was angling, and who was fishing for Gudgeons on the day appointed for his marriage. He purposed meeting his bride, and the party usually attendant on such occasions, at church by the appointed hour; he delayed, however, leaving the river until he had caught another fish, and then another, till it became too late to attend the marriage ceremony: the lady was highly offended, and, in consequence, he lost his wife by stopping to take another gudgeon.

young angler : they may be taken from April till October, all the day. In the Thames they are generally fished for with a red worm, gut or hair line, light cork, or stout quill float, and No. 10 hook. They spawn three times in the year, and are best for the table in the spring, for at this season their chief food is small worms, and the spawn of other fish, and as the weeds grow up they feed a good deal on them, which makes their flesh less firm, and in summer gives it rather a bitter taste.

In the river Lea they angle with much finer tackle for Gudgeon, and generally bait with blood worms, using a light rod, single hair line, quill float, and No. 12 hook : the same tackle is also used in the New River.

REMARKS ON GUDGEONS.

Angling for Gudgeons commences in April in the river Lea : the best place in this river is in the subscription water at the Horse and Groom, near Lea-bridge, where many dozens are taken daily until July, when they move to the eddies, or among weeds and deeper water ; they are then caught occasionally while fishing for Roach, &c. Gudgeons

are taken on the shallows, where the river is free from weeds, and the bottom gravel or sand, which must be frequently stirred while fishing, with a long rake made for the purpose; in this way of angling, you often hook a small Perch, and sometimes a Salmon Trout, or shagger: plumb the depth before you begin, and let the bait touch the ground.

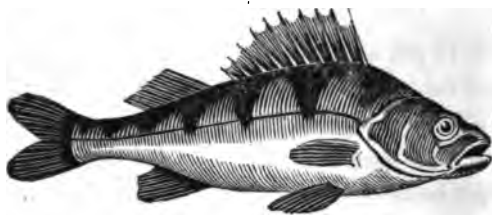
The Gudgeon is a handsome lively fish of a long shape, the back dark, the belly a dusky white, the body covered with small close scales, and somewhat of a dark purple hue, the dorsal or back fin and the tail are of a light brown, waved or spotted with darker brown: at the mouth hang two barbs or wattles, like those of the Carp. Gudgeons are seldom taken more than nine inches in length, or weighing more than four ounces: I have never heard of any that weighed half a pound.

The New River, and the canals near London, abound with Gudgeons, but they are not so large (unless in the parts which are preserved) as those caught in the Thames and Lea; in which rivers I have frequently taken thirty dozen in the course of a day's angling. The Gudgeon is a gregarious

fish, and may be seen in summer on the bottom of clean rivers, in herds of hundreds together ; but they are very susceptible of cold, and retire as soon as the winter commences, and lie close together in the warmest part of the river, from which they do not move until spring. During the winter they will very seldom take a bait.

CHAP. XII.

In genial spring, beneath the quivering shade,
Where cooling vapours breath along the mead,
The patient fisher takes his silent stand,
Intent, his angle trembling in his hand. POPE.



**DIRECTIONS TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE PERCA
FLUVIATILIS, OR PERCH.**

The bright-eyed Perch with fins of Tyrian dye.

THE Perch is reckoned a firm, nutritious fish, excelled by none of the fresh water tribe: they are a bold fish, and generally take a bait immediately it is offered. Strong tackle is used in angling for them, a cork, or large quill float, gut, silk, or twisted hair line, and No. 7 or 8 hook: the usua

bait for Perch is a worm well scoured, either marsh brandling, or the red ; I prefer putting two red worms on a hook instead of one of the other kind, which are larger. When the water is very bright, I use strong single hair, and No. 10 hook. They are also angled for with a live or unboiled shrimp, which they are remarkably fond of, particularly in the different wet docks at Blackwall, and likewise in the canal which runs across the Isle of Dogs, where very good and numerous Perch are taken, especially during the months of August and September. From the bank, and about the ships, Perch are also caught with a live Minnow, small Bleak, Dace, or Gudgeon, hooked by the lips or back fin, or by trolling for them in the same way as for Trout : when fishing in this manner for Perch, you should always have running-tackle on, for sometimes a Pike, Trout, or Chub will take it, and larger Perch are caught this way than with a worm ; it is likewise necessary to give them a few minutes time to pouch, and, as they often run a considerable distance before they do this, without running-tackle you certainly would break, or lose your fish. When you have a bite with a worm-bait, let him run about the length of a yard, and then strike

smartly: the bait should be about a foot from the bottom.—Some angle for Perch with two hooks on a line, one at mid-water, the other lower, which is a good way in the spring months, for the water is then somewhat thick and high; the Perch then swim at all depths and also close in-shore.*

REMARKS ON PERCH.

Perch angling commences in February, and continues till October; but during the hot months

* Some anglers fish for Perch in the following manner: take a yard of gut, and place a perforated barrel-shot on it, within a foot of one end, and a small shot above and below the barrel one, to keep it where it was first placed: then take a hook, No. 7, tied to a double bristle, and fasten it on the middle of the barrel-shot, fix a live Minnow, either by the back or lip on your hook, at the bottom on the longest end of the gut fix a large bullet; the other end of the gut should be looped, and fixed to your line, that is on a rod. You then cast in the water, the bullet at bottom keeps the whole stationary. The Minnow swims around the line, and from the stiffness of the bristles is kept from entangling, which would be the case if gut or hair was used instead thereof; the live Minnow is very likely to attract the Perch if any are near. I have known other anglers to put two or three small live fish in a globular white glass bottle, and fasten a string to the neck of it, and when they angled for Perch, with a live Minnow, or other small fish, to put this globular bottle into the water, to attract the Perch, by the fish within it. The method above described of fishing for Perch is by some adopted for Jack and Pike, using gyp instead of bristles, and a line sufficiently strong to hold a heavy fish.

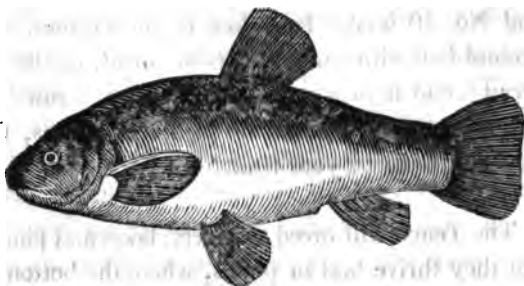
they feed very little. Dark windy weather, if not too cold, is best for Perch fishing; they will then feed all day, but best in the morning, and especially about an hour, or an hour and a half before dark.

Perch delight to lie about bridges, and mill-pools, and near locks, shipping, barges, &c. in navigable rivers and canals, also in deep and dark still holes, and in the back water of mill-streams, as well as in the eddies, in ponds about flood gates, on the gravel or sandy parts, and near the sides of rushes. You need not wait long in a place, for if there are any Perch about, and they are inclined to feed, they will soon take the bait, and if you meet with them in a still hole, with care you may take them all; for, if not disturbed, by letting one fall off your hook, they will, one after the other, take the bait almost immediately it settles in the water, therefore give time, when you have a bite, that the fish may gorge before you strike.

The Perch in shape is thick and broad in proportion to its length, that seldom exceeding sixteen inches, and as they increase in weight, they become more hog-backed; they have a fine eye, small

head, and large mouth, in which are many teeth: the tail, and belly fins are a bright orange red, or vermillion, the first dorsal or back fin is spinous, which it erects on the approach of a Jack or Pike: and if the Perch is a large one, the enemy generally retires, though leisurely. The back and upper part of the sides are a dark green colour, some parts darker in waves or thick irregular stripes towards the belly, which is a yellowish white. Perch are gregarious, and, contrary to the nature of fresh-water fish, that swim in shoals, will sometimes attack and devour their own species, they are slow of growth, and seldom exceed three or four pounds in weight; but an extraordinary large one was taken out of the Serpentine River, in Hyde Park, a few years since, which weighed nine pounds. Perch spawn in March, and soon recover their health. The Germans are very partial to this fish; according to Gesner, they prefer them to Trout; who farther says, river Perch are considered so wholesome that medical men allow their patients in fevers, or other sickness, and even women in childbed, to eat of them.

CHAP. XIII.



DIRECTIONS HOW TO, ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE
TINCA, OR TENCH.

THE Tench is generally prized as a fine rich fish in England, but it is not much esteemed on the Continent: the Germans, in derision, call it *the Shoemaker*; but they are very scarce in most of the rivers and streams about London; some few are taken in the spring and summer out of the rivers Thames and Lea, also in the Camberwell and Croydon canals: I have caught very fine Tench in the river Roding, at Ai-bridge, Woodford-bridge, and near the bridge called Red-bridge, at Wanstead, particularly in the holes to the north of the bridge in the meadows: the ponds in Wan-

stead-park abound with Tench. They take red worms in the spring, and gentils or sweet paste in the hot months: use a fine gut-line, quill float, and No. 10 hook; fish close to the bottom, and ground-bait with small pellets of bread, or chewed bread; and if in a pond or still water, throw in a dozen or two of gentils, or pieces of worms, frequently, close to your float.

The Tench will breed in rivers, lakes and ponds, but they thrive best in ponds, where the bottom is composed of loam, clay, or mud, and in foul weedy waters: they bite very free in summer during warm, close, dark weather, and particularly while small rain descends in the evening or morning. Your bait should nearly touch the ground in ponds, but must drag a little on the bottom in rivers: fish early and late. Indeed, unless it rains, very few Tench are ever caught in the day, but very early in the morning, or late in the evening. After a good deal of warm rain has fallen, Tench will take the small white snail or slug, which is then found in numbers on grass-plots in gardens: begin to angle for them in ponds, or still waters, early in May, and continue until September; in rivers, they are sometimes caught in April.

REMARKS ON TENCH.

The Tench is not a very handsome fish in shape, being short and thick, and when of a large size, nearly as broad as they are long : their scales are very small and close, and the whole body covered with a slimy glutinous substance, which is considered to be of a balsamic quality, healing the wounded and sick of all the finny race; for which purpose the sick and wounded rub themselves against the Tench, and receive a cure : this is the general and received opinion; and, in consequence, the Tench is honoured with the name of the *Physician*, and is respected even by the all-devouring Pike.

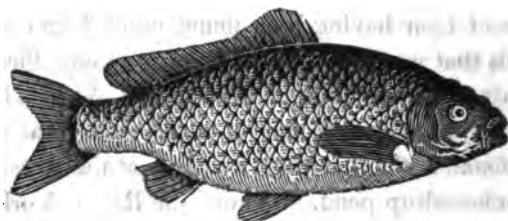
Pike, fell tyrant of the liquid plain,
With ravenous waste devours his fellow train;
Yet, howsoe'er with raging famine pin'd,
The Tench he spares, a medicinal kind;
For, when by wounds distress'd, or sore disease,
He courts the salutary fish for ease,
Close to his scales the kind physician glides,
And sweats the healing balsam from his sides.

Whether the forbearance of the Pike arises from respect to the healing qualities of the Tench, or

is to be attributed to a dislike of the slimy matter on its body, I know not, but I believe the Tench is perfectly free from the persecution suffered by all the other species of fish ; for I have never taken one that has been at all mutilated in its fins, tail, or any other part, or with any of those wounds or scars on the body, which are so frequently met with by the angler among the small fish he takes. The Eel also forgoes his voracity, in regard to the Tench, both by night and day. I have known several trimmers to be laid at night, baited with live fish, Roach, Dace, Bleak, and Tench, each about six or seven inches long ; and when those trimmers were examined in the morning, both Eels and Jack have been taken by the hooks baited with any other fish but the Tench, which I found as lively as when put in the river the preceding night, without ever having been disturbed : this has invariably been the case during my experience ; neither have I met with even one solitary instance to the contrary related by any of my acquaintances, who have had numerous opportunities of noticing the singular circumstance of the perfect freedom from death or wounds, which the Tench enjoys over every other inhabitant of the liquid element, arising from the continual conflicts

among each other. Tench generally spawn about the latter end of June: they are seldom caught so large as to weigh five pounds, but that they grow much larger I do not doubt, from many cases of their having been found much larger, in ponds that were emptied, in order to cleanse them from an accumulation of weeds, mud, &c. The most remarkable account of a Tench is that of one found in the year 1801, in a hole at the bottom of a choked-up pond, at Thornville Royal, Yorkshire, the seat of Colonel Thornton, which measured two feet nine inches in length, and two feet three inches in circumference, and weighed nearly twelve pounds. This wonderful Tench had taken the shape of the hole in which it had been confined for years; its colour also differed from the usual golden or bronze hue of the Tench, the belly being as it were tinged with vermilion: when put into a pond, it soon recovered the power of swimming, but seemingly with some difficulty, doubtless from having led a life of idleness for so many years.

CHAP. XIV.

**DIRECTIONS HOW TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE
CYPRINUS, OR CARP.**

The yellow Carp, with scales bedropp'd with gold.

THE Carp is a beautiful fish, and much prized by many for its richness, particularly when stewed in wine. They are not very numerous, either in the river Thames or Lea, but what are caught are remarkably fine and large, worth two from any canal, pit, or pond. The Carp is very shy in biting at a bait, particularly the large ones, who seem to increase in cunning and craft with their weight: in angling for them, use running-tackle, a small fine quill float, clear gut line, and No. 9 or

10 hook ; indeed you must fish as fine as the nature of the water will allow, or you have little chance of taking Carp. They will begin to feed in rivers the latter end of February, if the weather is mild, from which time till the end of April they generally bite more freely than at any other part of the season, which goes out with October ; but they will not feed in still waters till May. The best bait (particularly early in the season) is well-scoured red worms ; in the summer, gentils and paste : I frequently bait my hook with a red worm and a gentil at the point, and meet with much success during the first part of the summer. The crumb of new bread dipped in honey, and worked into a paste, is a killing bait for Carp in rivers, or still waters, towards the autumn—you may use a piece nearly as large as a marble for a bait. When fishing with this paste, in still water, the Carp will suck it in so slyly, that without you keep a watchful eye, your bait will be gone without your discovering a bite : they are also very fond of the wasp gentil. In fishing for Carp, keep as far from the water as you can, and, if convenient, you should ground-bait the place you intend angling in, the night before, and also plumb the depth, that you may not have occasion to disturb the

water when you begin to angle. Those who are inclined, or have an opportunity of pursuing this plan, will find they have not lost their labour. Carp will seldom bite in the middle of the day, unless soft light rain descends: the best time is as soon as you can see your float in the water, and very late in the evening—they will even feed all night. When you have hooked a carp, give line, use him gently, and with patience, for they are a very strong fish in the water, and will try every way to get off the hook. Ground-bait the same as for Barbel, Chub, or Roach, and when angling with sweet paste, frequently throw a few small pieces of it in close to your float: let your bait swim about half an inch from the bottom, when angling in still water, but it must touch the bottom, when fishing in a river or stream. Always keep out of the sight of Carp while angling for them, by sitting down behind weeds, &c. New made grains, thrown in the night before, is a good ground-bait, especially in ponds.

REMARKS ON CARP.

Carp are generally supposed to have been brought into this country about three hundred years since.

Sir Richard Baker, in his *Chronicles of the Kings of England*, mentions the circumstance in the following couplet :

Hops and turkies, Carp and beer,
Came into England all in a year.

The Carp is a long-lived fish, and will continue to spawn from two to thirty years, or upwards, increasing in a wonderful manner ; for the roe is often found in this fish equal in weight to the whole of the remainder of the body : they will grow to the length of a yard or more. I saw one that had died of age in the basin facing Tilney House, Wanstead Park, that weighed eighteen pounds.

Carp in form are thick, the upper part of the sides are a greenish golden yellow, the lower part a whitish colour, the tail a sort of yellow violet, the mouth is small, with two wattles hanging from it ; they have neither teeth nor tongue, but a fleshy palate. They spawn early in May, and again in August, during which time they are so intent in depositing their ova, that they may be easily caught with the hand, in small rivers, pits, and ponds ;

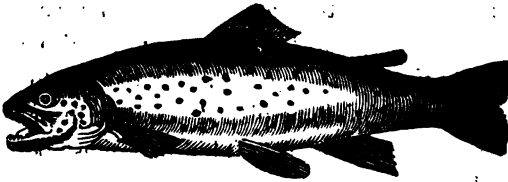
they are also often drawn out of ponds with rakes while spawning, though at other times no fish are more difficult to catch, even with nets, for they will escape the drag-net by leaping over it, or stick their heads in the mud while the cast or drag-net passes over them. Carp will thrive well in rivers, but many believe they will only breed in still waters, canals, lakes, and ponds; for it is very unusual to catch a small Carp in a river: in my own practice, I have never taken one less than six ounces, although in Ponds hundreds less than four ounces. They are found in deep holes by or near flood-gates, in eddies, in and near large beds of weeds, on which they feed, sucking the juices therefrom, in doing which they may be heard by the chopping of their jaws. They will not feed in ponds later than Michaelmas, nor earlier than May, unless the weather is particularly mild. By being fed at stated periods, Carp become very tame and familiar. Dr. Smith, in speaking of the Prince of Condé's seat at Chantilly in France, says, he saw immense shoals of large Carp silvered over with age, so perfectly tame, that when any person approached the water they would swim to the shore in such numbers as to hoist each other out of the water as it were, to beg for bread, a quan-

tity of which food was always ready for them; and they became so familiar, the Doctor declares, as to allow themselves to be handled. Sir John Hawkins says he was assured by a friend of his that he saw a Carp come to the edge of a pond from being whistled to by a person who daily fed it. Carp are very tenacious of life, and will live longer out of water than any other fish; and it is generally believed they may be kept in a damp cool place, wrapped up in wet moss, for a considerable time: the mouth is left uncovered, and the fish must be frequently plunged in water, and oftentimes fed with bread and milk. They will become fat in about a fortnight, and I have been told they eat much better than when dressed immediately after they are taken from their own element. Gesner speaks of one in Germany that was known to be a hundred years old.

In the year 1782, a newspaper informs its readers, that there was a Carp in the Basin at Emanuel College, Cambridge, which had been in that water thirty-six years: it had lost one of its eyes, but still knew, and would come to the side at the approach of its feeder; and I have been told that it was alive ten years ago. Carp are gregarious,

and are to be met with in Asia as well as in all parts of Europe. I have a friend in India, who informs me that he catches Carp in the same way there as in England, by angling with the tackle he took with him from Europe.

CHAP. XV.



DIRECTIONS HOW TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE
TRUTTA, OR TROUT.

Swift Trout, diversified with crimson spots.

THE Trout is a very beautiful fish, both in form and colour, much like the Salmon in shape, and is excelled by none the fresh waters breed as a delicacy at table, the Salmon excepted : they are voracious, like the Pike, and destroy multitudes of Minnows and other small fish, their jaws, mouth, and tongue being studded with teeth. The Trout are a very strong and game fish, affording the angler fine sport, which circumstance, with their being considered a delicacy at table, causes them to be eagerly

sought for. In angling for them at bottom, use a strong rod, running-tackle, and No. 6 hook ; when you bait with worms, which is the best method in the early part of the morning, and late at night, also during the day, if the water is much coloured, and the weather dull or boisterous ; angle without a float, first putting sufficient shot on the line to sink the bait—the shot to be placed about eight or nine inches above the hook. This bait must be one large lob-worm, or two marsh or dew-worms, well scoured, and very lively ; for trout will not touch a worm that is half dead, or any way mangled or dirty. Put the two worms on the hook in the following manner : run the point of your hook in at the top of the first worm's head, and bring it out about three parts down the body, then draw it carefully up over the arming or whipping of the hook, while you put on the other ; enter the point of your hook in the second worm somewhat below the middle, and carry it near to the head, then draw the first worm down to join it. This done, cast in your bait, and let it gently drag the bottom : * when a fish begins to bite, do not strike the

* Fishing in the dark, with a hook baited in this manner, is a most destructive way for Trout, (but not pleasant to a gentleman angler). With a short rod, and stout line, you let the bait just touch the sur-

first time you feel a tug, but rather slacken your line ; when you feel two or three sharp tugs, then strike smartly, and if a heavy fish, give him line, and be not in too great haste to land him. It is necessary in angling this way to put as many shot on your line, as will readily sink the baited hook.

— With yielding hand feeling him still,
Yet to his furious course give way,
Till floating broad upon his breathless side,
You safely drag your spangled prize on shore.

The Trout is very strong, and struggles most violently ; sometimes, as soon as he feels the hook, he will leap out of the water more than a foot high, and, on falling again, will fly about in every direction, to the great alarm of the angler for his rod, line, or hook :

And flies aloft, and flounces round the pool.

I have taken many Trout when the water has been too bright for using strong tackle, by putting

face of the water: the best Trout are then on the feed, and will take it boldly, which the angler is soon aware of, by the sudden jerk he will feel. As a killing bait, a large bunch of wasp gentils are as good as worms. In this mode of angling no shot is required on the line.

two or three yards of fine gut at the bottom, with a No. 10 hook, baited with one red worm of the largest size, well scoured. Run the point of the hook in near the tail, and draw the worm over the whipping or arming of your hook, the point and barb will then lie near the head; in this state, cast in the stream opposite you, and let it sink gradually and swim down some yards below (for which purpose, put two or three shot on the line, about ten inches above the hook); then draw it up nearly to the surface, let it sink again, and so continue till you bring it near you. If a bite, act as directed with the strong running tackle, to which this two or three yards of fine must be fastened.

The Minnow is a most killing bait for a Trout, particularly when used by spinning it against the stream, or in the eddies, where the water falls over into tumbling-bays, mill-tails, pools, &c. Hooks are fitted on purpose for this mode of angling by the tackle-makers. When you are thus fishing, use strong tackle, and cast your bait lightly in the water, and draw against the stream or eddy very near the surface, so that you can see the Minnow: if you are angling from a high bridge, or any eminence, it will be best to let your bait be some con-

siderable distance from you, particularly if the water is bright; this way of angling for Trout is often very successful, and the largest fish are taken by it. When you have a bite, let ~~him~~ run a little before you strike: in fishing with a live Minnow, hook it by the lips, or beneath the back fin; (some anglers put on their line a small cork-float;) use a No. 6 hook, and let your bait swim much below mid-water. Deep dark holes, that are free from eddies or stream, are the most likely places to take a Trout in, when fishing with a live Minnow. Trout are also taken with flies, both natural and artificial, which I shall describe under the head of fly-fishing. Trolling for Trout with a Minnow, when the water is somewhat thick, is an excellent way: to do which, get a hook loaded with lead on the shank, and tied to a length of the best and strongest gut, fasten it to the baiting-needle, which must be put into the Minnow's mouth, and brought out at the tail, the lead to lie in the body, the hook in the side of the mouth, (as represented below in the cut.) Tie the tail with thread, and sew up the mouth, to keep the hook in its place; fasten the gut and hook to a fine silk trolling-line, and use it the same as for Jack.

HOOK FOR TROLLING FOR TROUT, PERCH, AND CHUB.



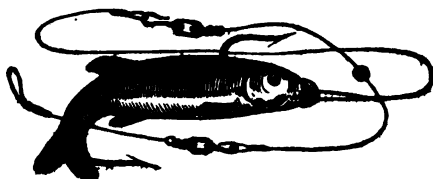
Trout will begin to feed in March, if the weather is fine for the season, and continue till Michaelmas: about a month after this time they spawn. The first two or three months are the best for bottom fishing; the Trout are then on the scowers and shallows, and feed most at bottom, the weather being frequently cold and unsettled, so that few flies are found on the water till the middle of May. In the summer season especially, the large Trout love to lie in deep holes and eddies, near mill-tails, and pools; sometimes close to the apron, which is a good place to drop in a worm bait. You cannot be too early or late in fishing for Trout, as they seldom feed in the day, unless after a flood, or in dark weather, accompanied with a good breeze of wind.

The London angler has seldom the pleasure of bringing home a dish of Trout caught in either the river Thames or Lea; for those rivers, however

famous they may have been, at present contain but few : there are certainly many good Trout streams within twenty miles of the metropolis, but they are all private property. The river Wandle, particularly at Cashalton in Surrey, has numerous fine Trout ; and again at Merton-mills, &c. till you arrive at Wandsworth. The little river called Ravensbourn, running from or by Sydenham, Lewisham, &c. to the Kent-road, Greenwich, has Trout ; at, and in the neighbourhood of Hungerford in Berkshire, is capital Trout fishing ; also the Darent, or Dartford-creek, may boast of many very fine Trout ; at Crayford, Bexley, Foot's-Cray, Paul's-Cray, &c. and near the powder-mills, through and near Darent, and Horton, to Farningham, in Kent ; also near Hertford, Wade's-mill, Whet Hamstead. At Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire, and its neighbourhood, are several good Trout streams, and from thence to Uxbridge, in Middlesex : at the latter place the angler may indulge himself in angling for Trout, by paying for board, and lodgings at the Crown and Cushion, or the White Horse Inns ; but if he meets with any success, he must also pay for the fish he takes away. To some persons, this way of obliging a guest seems strange, I can only say it is not more strange than true.

I have found, by long experience, that spinning a Minnow is the most killing way of angling for large Trout, and therefore give the following description of the manner of baiting hooks for this purpose, illustrated with a cut, representing the Minnow baited for spinning. Two, three, and four hooks are sometimes used, but I think that two answer better than more : Nos. 3 and 4, each tied separately on a short piece of strong gut, with a loop at the end, are the sizes I use.

MINNOW BAITED FOR SPINNING.



To bait these hooks, take a Minnow baiting-needle, and enter the point in the side of the fish near the tail, having first placed the curved end to the loop of the gut of the largest hook, bring it out at the mouth, and there leave it ; then take the baiting-needle again, and with the second hook attached to it in the same way as the first, enter the point thereof in the Minnow's side, between the

back and gills, and bring it out at the mouth, leaving the loops of both hooks in the bait's mouth : the gut to which the hooks are tied, must be only of sufficient length to admit the loop ends to reach to the mouth. Always place the largest hook in the tail, and draw it somewhat tight, which will curve the end of the tail, and cause the Minnow to spin on the swivel, to which you affix these loops ; to this swivel is fastened a length of strong gut, and to this another swivel and a length of gut, the whole being attached to your running tackle, which should be strong, long, and fine, with a rod to correspond. These hooks, swivels, &c. may be purchased at the principal fishing-tackle shops, ready fitted for the use of such anglers who do not choose to take the trouble, or have not the leisure, to prepare them.

In treating on baits to troll for Jack and Pike, in another part of this work, some objections are made against using artificial baits, but by no means do I feel inclined to oppose the use of the fictitious spinning Minnow in angling for Trout, particularly those made of leather and tinsel, having experienced not only their superiority in turning on the swivel, but also in attracting this fish by the bril-

liancy of colour:* the expense only, I presume, is the chief inducement ever to use a natural bait.

* That Trout and Salmon are extremely voracious, and are often allured by tinsel, gaudy feathers, (particularly those of the peacock, pheasant, jay, and other birds,) the bright colours of silk, and things which are shining or glittering, the materials commonly used in making artificial flies, baits, &c. fully testify, and of which my experience has furnished me with abundant proofs; but that a Trout, or a Salmon, should swallow a *Diamond Ring*, I must confess myself somewhat sceptical: that such, however, was the fact, the following romantic tale (told me by an old inhabitant of Stepney) avers.

A gentleman, who resided in Hertfordshire, had gained the affections of a young lady in his neighbourhood; some time after this, he quitted that part of the country, and settled at Stepney, as an India merchant: engaged in the gaiety and dissipation of the metropolis, he soon forgot the young lady he left in Hertfordshire. The extreme distress she felt from this cruel treatment of her lover, induced her to leave the country privately, and go to London in search of the gay deceiver. During an interview with him on the banks of the Thames, he took a diamond ring from his finger, and threw it into the river, solemnly declaring, that, unless she could present him with the same ring, she should never be his bride, and immediately left her. Plunged into the deepest despair by his conduct towards her, and ashamed to return home, she changed her name, and, some time after, got hired as a cook-maid in the same merchant's house. Having a Salmon or Trout to dress for dinner on a certain day, to her infinite surprise and delight, she found this identical diamond ring in the fish's belly, and, in consequence, seized this opportunity of making herself known to her master: the result was, that they were soon afterwards happily married. To commemorate this singular circumstance, there is a stone figure of a fish, with a ring in its mouth, an epitaph, and some verses, on the east end of Stepney church, which continues to this day to attract the curiosity and wonder of all visitors.—Such is the story of the Fish and the Ring.

You can spin this Minnow to the greatest advantage from a bridge, or some other eminence : the top of your rod should be somewhat lowered, and the bait kept in the middle of the stream or current. At the tail of a mill, whilst the wheel is turning round, is a likely place for Trout, both early and late ; there drop in your bait close to the apron of the mill, and let it swim down some distance, and by playing it awhile, if any Trout are on the feed, be assured they will take you.

REMARKS ON TROUT.

Trout delight most in sharp shallow streams, swimming, and seemingly striving, against the stream ; they are also found in such cold waters that therein no other fish can live : they will also live in clean spring ponds, but will not thrive so fast, or breed so well, as in rivers. They spawn in October in most streams, or early in November ; after which they retire into deep still holes, and remain during winter, in the course of which they become very poor, and lose the beautiful spots on their bodies, instead of which, they are much infested with a worm, or water-louse, the head at this season seems much too large, and their whole

appearance is far from that of a beautiful fish ; but when the days lengthen, and the sun gets sufficient power to warm and invigorate the elements, then the Trout seems to take a new lease of his life, getting among the gravel in the rapid parts of the streams, and with much hearty rubbing, speedily gets rid of his troublesome and filthy companions, who have so long infested or stuck to him, and soon recovers his former shape and colours.

There are several species of Trout, the flesh of some is a red or pink colour, others yellow or white; (this white Trout is the Fordige, or Fordich Trout, and lives mostly in the sea;) the pink is considered the best. However the moderns prize Trout for its delicate flavour, it was not held in any esteem by the ancients, for though they do, and always have abounded in lakes and other waters in the Roman empire, they are mentioned only in praise of their beauty in respect to colour and shape. Trout will live to the age of nine or ten years, and grow to a large size : I heard of one taken some few years since in the river Stour, which runs by Canterbury, and falls into the sea at Sandwich, near Pegwell-bay, that weighed near thirty pounds ; and one was taken this summer (1814,)

in the same river, which weighed eighteen pounds : those were the Fordich Trout. In Ireland, I am credibly informed, there is a species of Trout whose stomachs are as thick as a fowl's gizzard, and this part of the fish is served up alone, and is much prized as a great delicacy. In some of the pools in Wales, the Trout are all crooked in the lower part of the body. Another remarkable trait is found among Trout, which is not noticed of any other fish, namely, barren females ; but though this female does not conduce to replenish the waters, yet she is always fat, and fit for the table. The female is known by having a smaller head than the male ; when well fed and in season, Trout is only inferior to Salmon, by being something less juicy or fat.

CHAP. XVI.

CRUCIAN OR PRUSSIAN CARP.

THIS fish is not very common in England. By some persons it is supposed to be a cross breed, between the Carp and Roach, as it favours both in appearance, the scales and head resembling the Carp, the fins and flat body the Roach ; it is a poor bony fish, the flesh soft and insipid : the Crucian Carp seldom exceed a pound weight. They are very prolific, for which reason they are useful in ponds, as food for the Jack and Pike, and large Eels are also fond of them ; you may bait trimmers, night-lines, and hooks, with the Crucians, to lay in ponds, moats, pits or canals, with success, but I never found them good bait in a river. These fish breed, and are very numerous, in many ponds round London, particularly in those on Clapham common ; also in a pond on Hertford heath, near the East India College they are very numerous, and in the pond close to the road, Lower Edmon-ton, on the green, and in the largest pond on Clapton common, near the Swan, all free waters to

angle in ; they begin to feed in April, and continue until Michaelmas. You may take them either with a red worm, gentle, or paste, being a hungry bold biting fish, and will take a bait at any time of the day ; use a gut or horse hair line, with a No. 11 or 12 hook, and fish at or near the bottom : chewed bread is good ground bait for Crucian or Prussian Carp.

REMARKS ON THE PRUSSIAN CARP.

The Prussian, or Crucian Carp, were introduced into this country, about a hundred years since, from the North of Germany. They differ very much from the common Carp, being much flatter and thinner in the body, their scales are also more of a silvery, than a golden hue, and they want the barbs, or wattles, at the nose ; they breed, and thrive wonderfully, in new made pits, from whence gravel has been dug, or in ponds with gravelly sides or bottoms ; these Carp will live a long time in a glass bowl, or globe, and look very beautiful, if the water is frequently changed. Put a little small gravel in it occasionally, with crumbs of bread, gentils, small red worms, or blood worms.

CHAP. XVII.

LOACH, OR STONE LOACH.

THIS is a very small fish without scales, has a round body, with whattels or barbs at its mouth, like the Barbel; it seldom exceeds two inches in length, and in colour it somewhat resembles the Tench, or the golden hue of the Minnow. I have heard they are a delicious fish when fried in batter, or with egg and crumbs of bread; but there is some difficulty in catching a dish of them, being scarce as well as small. The Stone-loach is an excellent, indeed, a most killing bait for large Eels, used on night lines; they are generally to be found in small gravelly brooks and rivulets—I have sometimes taken a few in the river Lea, in the shallows, near mill-tails: they lie at the bottom, routing the gravel, the same as Barbel. You may take them with the tail end of a red worm, and a small hook, during the warm weather, with or without a float to your line, using a shot or two to sink the bait.

THE PRICKLEBACK, OR STICKLEBACK,

is the smallest of the finny tribe ; they are sometimes used as a bait in fishing for Perch : in this case you must cut off the prickly fin on the back. They are caught in all the ditches and ponds round London, with a small piece of worm, either with or without a hook ; a small piece of worm, tied to a yard of thread, and that fastened to a stick, is sufficient for the purpose.

REMARKS ON THE PRICKLEBACK.

The Prickleback receives its name from the sharp spines or prickles on its back, they seldom grow to the length of two inches, and are short lived ; but they are a very bold and voracious fish, attacking Roach and Dace, twice their size, and destroying very small fish, and the spawn of fish ; they breed fast producing immense numbers, therefore those who have fish ponds, should take great care the Prickleback gets not a habitation therein. The Prickleback is frequently used in Lincolnshire for manure, they are always very numerous in the fens ; but sometimes they become so numerous as to make

it necessary to separate and find new situations, which happens once in eight years, upon an average; during which migration, part of the river Welland is almost choked with them, they are then collected or caught, in nets, seives, baskets, &c. to the amount of cart loads, and spread on the land as manure, and I am informed fertilize it extremely. Pricklebacks are also found in the sea; they are good food for poultry, who are very fond of them. The Prickleback produces the same effect on fowls as Sprats, of which they are also very fond, namely, increasing their fecundity and size.

CHAP. XVIII.



DIRECTIONS HOW TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE
ALBURNAS BLEY, OR BLEAK.

BLEAK are found in the rivers Thames, Lea, and the New River, in immense numbers ; they are a handsome fish, but do not grow to a large size, seldom exceeding two ounces in weight, and not much valued for their flavour : they are a lively sportive fish, and easily taken with a small fly at the top of the water, by whipping or dapping, and with paste or gentils at mid-water, or at the bottom. Angle for them with a light rod, single hair line, small quill float, and No. 12 or 13 hook. They will bite all day from April till October, affording the young angler sport and practice : these may be caught in all parts of the New River from Sadler's Wells to Ware. A handful of road dust, or small

gravel, a few gentles, crumbs of bread, or chewed bread, thrown in the water, now and then for ground bait, will bring the Bleak about your bait.

REMARKS ON BLEAK.

The Bleak is a handsome formed fish, with a bright green back, and brilliant silvery scales on the sides, and has a fine eye, altogether much like a fresh-caught sprat; they spawn about the middle of March, but soon recover themselves. The Bleak is not much prized at table, from their small size, and tasting somewhat bitter, which happens only in the Midsummer months: in Spring, and the Autumn, many persons who like small fish fried, think the Bleak well tasted, and prefer them to Roach or Dace.

CHAP. XIX.



VARIUS SEU PHOXINUS LÆVIS, THE PINK, OR
MINNOW.

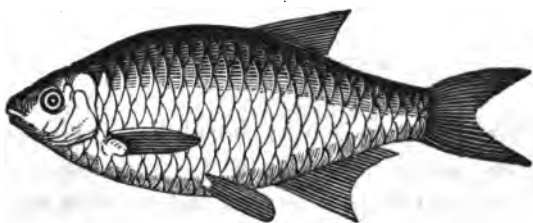
MINNOWS are very numerous in the Thames, Lea, and New River. They are a very small fish, and little valued by the angler excepting for baits, for Trout, Perch, or Chub ; the Minnow bites very freely at a blood worm, a small piece of red worm, gentils, or paste—the tackle should be very light, and a No. 13 hook : they are taken all day from March till winter, on the gravelly shallows or swims, also at the mouth of ditches, that fall into rivers, and at mill-tails.

REMARKS ON MINNOWS.

In size, the Minnow seldom exceeds three inches, it is a handsome fish in shape and colour, when

quite in season. The back is of a dark colour, the sides of a golden hue, much like the Tench, and the belly white, without scales. They spawn in April. Minnows do not feed in the night, fearing to stir at that season, as their great enemies, the Trout and Perch, are in search of them, in preference to any other food : neither does the Minnow love cold boisterous weather : at such times it is loosing time to angle for them. They are said to eat well if fried, when made into cakes with crumbs of bread and eggs.

CHAP. XX.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE
CYPRINUS LATUS, OR BREAM.

THE Bream is a very bony fish, and of little worth : they are not very numerous, either in the river Thames or Lea, but abound in the Trent, Wey, Byfleet, and the Mole rivers, also in Dagenham-breach, and formerly in the dock called Parry's dock, at Blackwall. They are more frequently taken in the Spring, during March, April, and May, than at any other time, when angling for Carp with red worms. Use a gut-line, No. 10 hook, and running-tackle ; ground-bait with graves, bran, clay, or chopped worms, and let the bait drag an inch on the ground : fish early in the morning, and very late at night. Bream seldom bite

in the middle of the day, during the summer months, unless it rains, when they will take a bait freely. They are also caught with the leger-line, similar to Barbel, or with dead lines and trimmers.

REMARKS ON BREAM.

The Bream is a very broad fish, with large scales, and is much like the Carp in colour, and a bellows in shape; the head and mouth is small, large eye, and forked tail; they will breed in still waters as well as in rivers, if the bottom is clayey, or loamy, as they prefer still or sluggish streams to large or rapid rivers: they spawn in May. In every respect, they love such places as the Carp and Tench do in rivers, namely, dark still holes, deep eddies, and quiet retired places, and they will take the same baits, and, like the Carp, struggle hard, particularly when they first feel the hook, therefore give line freely before you attempt to turn them if a heavy fish.

CHAP. XXI.



THE NERSLING, OR RUDD.

The Rudd, a kind of Roach, all tinged with gold,
Strong, broad, and thick, most lovely to behold.

M. BROWN.

THE Rudd is a very indifferent fish for the table, as the flesh is soft, and full of bones; in shape and colour it is much like the Roach, but broader; the body and gills are tinged and bronzed with gold; the belly, fins, and the tail are a bright red, or vermilion, the eye more yellow than Roach. They thrive best in ponds, but seldom exceed a pound in weight; they will take red worms, paste, and gentils during summer: use a gut or hair-line,

quill float, No. 11 or 12 hook, and angle at bottom ; in every respect, act the same as when fishing for Roach or Dace.

It is generally supposed that the Rudd is bred between the Bream and Roach. Roach, Rudd, and Bream are certainly very much alike: the Rudd spawn about April, and thrive best in ponds or still waters, with gravelly bottoms, but get poor, and full of green insects, in filthy or muddy ponds. The river Thames and Lea have Rudd, but not in great numbers: they abound in Dagenham-breach, and in the ponds in Wanstead Park.

REMARKS ON RUDD.

I have no doubt that the fish called a Rudd is a true Roach, but a little altered in shape, &c. by being put into ponds not congenial to their habits and nature, for I have known ponds stocked with Roach from rivers, and in a few years none were to be found, but numerous Rudd. Previous to the Roach being put into the same pond, a Rudd was never seen, neither were there any Bream. This fact I have witnessed many times, particularly during the twenty years I have angled in the ponds

in Tilney Park, Wansted. I have also caught Roach in rivers, when out of season, and when in a sickly state, extremely like the pond Rudd, which makes me conclude that they are really Roach, though degenerated.

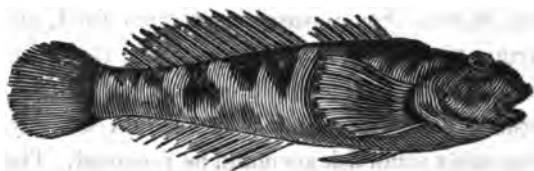
CHAP. XXII.

POPE OR RUFF.

THE Pope or Ruff is much like the Perch in its habits, form and flavour, being firm and well-tasted though they never grow so large; they are taken with worms and gentils, but are rarely to be met with in the vicinity of London,* except in the little river Mole. There are many in the Isis, near Oxford, the river Cam, near Cambridge, also in the Trent, and great numbers in the river Yare in Norfolk. Put two No. 9 hooks on the line, and fish within a foot of the bottom: they bite from March till September, and spawn sometimes in April; but seldom grow to the length of seven inches, they delight in quick gravelly eddies, and about wharfings.

* I have caught a few at Shepperton, on the shallows, close to the ferry-boat.

CHAP. XXIII.



GOBIO FLUVIATILIS, THE BULL-HEAD, OR
MILLER'S THUMB.

THIS is a most singular formed fish, without scales, and different altogether from any other fresh-water fish I am acquainted with; the head is very large and flat, resembling a toad, the mouth very wide, the eye large and projecting, the body and tail are of a dusky brown colour, and waved or spotted like a Gudgeon; they seldom exceed five or six inches in length: they delight to lie on stones at the bottom of shallow rivers, in hot weather, where you may catch them with a small piece of red worm put on a little hook, with a shot to sink the bait, which they will very readily take, without betraying any fear;

therefore any short line and rod does for this sport. There are a great many Bull-heads or Miller's-thumbs, in the New River. I have known more than seven dozen taken in a day out of this river, near Ware. Some persons eat them fried, after having the head cut off, and speak of the dish with applause. They will answer for baiting a night-line for Eels (but they should be alive) when other small fish are not to be procured. They spawn in May.

CHAP. XXIV.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE ANGUILLA, OR EEL.

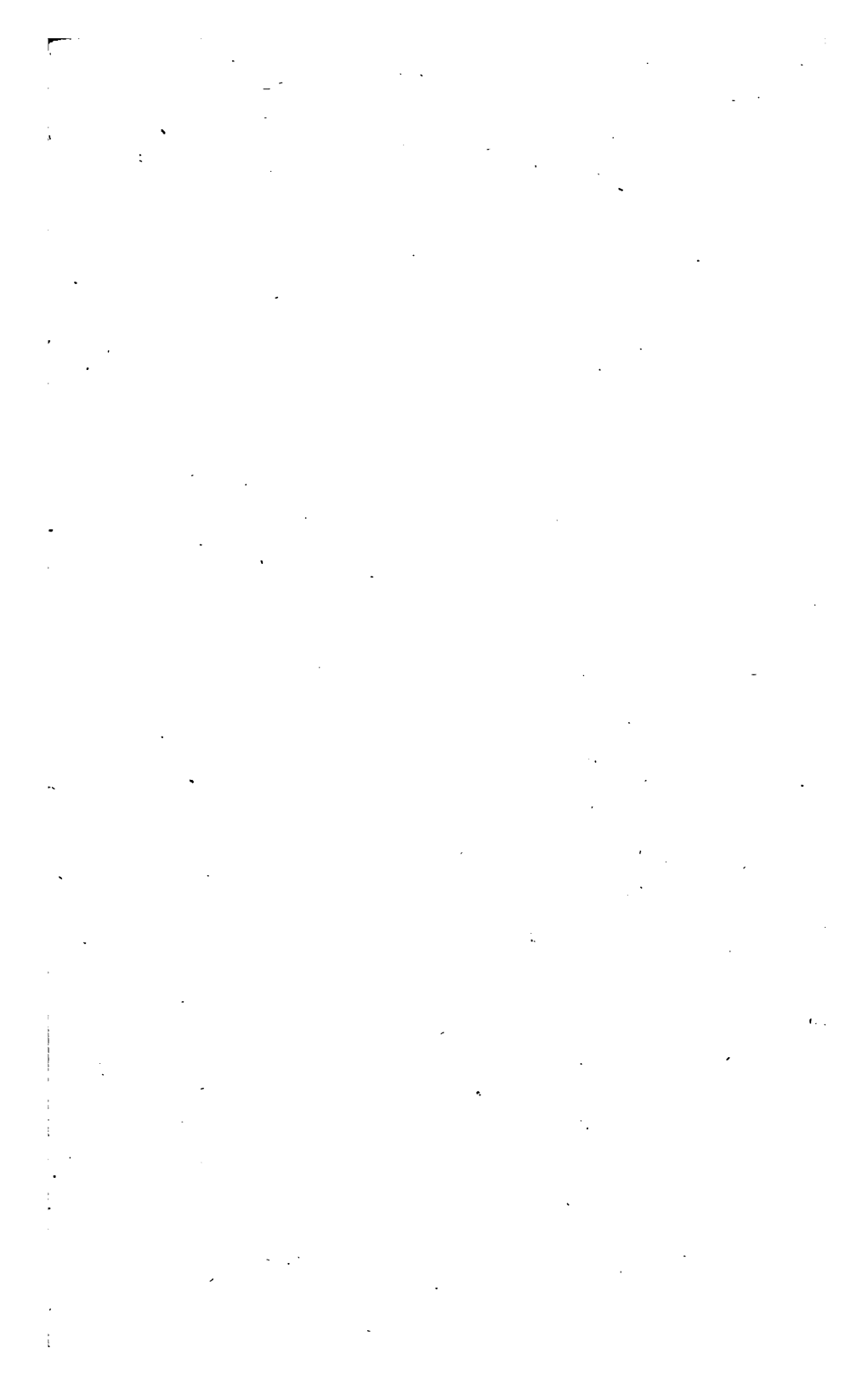
EELS are found in all rivers, canals, and ponds near London in great numbers, and remarkably fine: they are taken with the rod and line, and with night lines, dead lines, and bobbing, also with the spear, and by sniggling.

Gut or twisted hair lines, with a float, and No. 9 or 10 hook, should be used when fishing with a rod; bait with a marsh or red worm, and fish at the bottom.

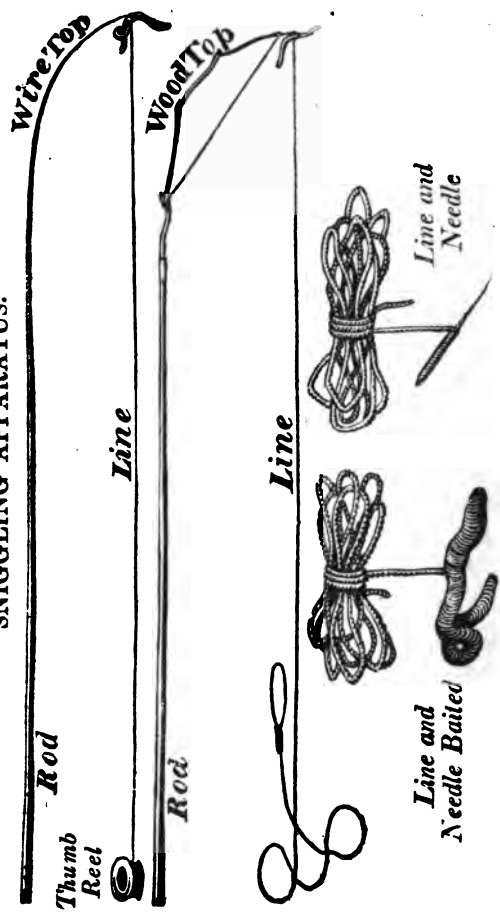
The most convenient way of fishing with the dead line, is to use the bank runner, with a whipcord line, on which you may put five or six hooks, about nine inches apart. The night line is much stronger, and should be baited with small fish, or lob worms, which I shall fully describe hereafter.

Bobbing for Eels is practised in a boat, with a

large bunch of worms suspended by a strong cord from a pole or stout rod, in the following manner : first of all, you must procure a large quantity of worms, (marsh worms are best, though lobbs will do,) and string them on worsted, or coarse thread, by passing a needle through them from head to tail, until you have as many strung as will form a bunch as large as a good sized turnip, then fasten them on the line so that all the ends may hang level. In the middle is placed a piece of lead, of a conical or bell form, the broad end downwards, which may be got at any of the fishing-tackle shops, made for the purpose ; thus prepared, cast the baits into the water gently, let them sink to the bottom, and then keep raising them a few inches from the ground, and dropping them again, until you have a bite, which is easily perceived, as the Eel tugs very strongly : be as expert as possible, and at the same time steady, in raising your line, so that your fish, in dropping off, may fall into the boat. Immense numbers are taken by this method. During the hot weather, always fish or bob in shoal, or rather shallow water, and out of the stream, during the night most are taken, but they will lay hold freely in the day time. Rivers in which the tide flows afford the best success, particularly during ebb-tide.



SNIGGLING APPARATUS.



SPARING AND SNIGGLING FOR EELS.

By sniggling, many good Eels are taken in the river Lea, and various streams about the metropolis, during the summer months; they are also taken by spearing, which is done by striking or jobbing the spear into weeds, or muddy and soft sandy bottoms of rivers, ponds, and ditches, many fine Eels are procured by this method: those spears are sold at all the fishing tackle shops, and are known by the name of Eel-spears.

The art of sniggling is somewhat difficult to describe, yet as it is a most valuable, and indeed the only way, that can be practised in the day time to take large Eels by baits, I shall bestow every pains to explain the method pursued in sniggling, and illustrate the same, with cuts, representing the needle, line, &c. employed in this species of fishing. In place of a hook, a stout needle is used, that kind with which taylors stitch button-holes, and the small needle useds by sail-makers are the best, they should not exceed two inches in length; before you use them, brake off about the eighth of an inch of the point, which strengthens the needle, and still

leaves it sufficiently sharp for the purpose of snig-
gling. About three yards of whip-cord, wound
on a thumb-winder, is sufficient for the line, but
the same quantity of stout plaited silk, such as is
used in trolling for Pike is far superior: for a rod,
a branch of willow or hazel, near three yards long
is generally used; the small end being bent nearly
to a half circle, and confined to that shape, by tie-
ing a string near the point, and fastening the other
end of it near the middle of the rod. A friend of
mine has much improved the rod, by using about
half a yard of stout bell-wire, either of copper, brass,
or iron, for the bend or circle at the top, which
does away entirely the necessity of tying across
with string, and this wire also passes through the
water, with less resistance than wood, and you can
have a fine point to the wire, consequently you are
not so liable to injure the worm, when conveying
it to the hole.

HOW TO TIE ON THE NEEDLE AND BAIT IT.

To whip or tie the needle to the line is done with
some silk, waxed with shoe-makers wax, first lay-
ing the end of the line, nearly half-way down the
needle, within a quarter of an inch of the eye or

thick end, and tying it strongly on, the line will then hang from about the middle of the needle, leaving the smaller end quite bare, and also a quarter of an inch of the larger; in baiting the needle, enter the thick end thereof into the worm,* near the tail, and carry it down near to the head, then draw the worm as much back as will completely cover the needle, the line will then hang from the tail, and the head will be presented to the Eel. The best rod for sniggling is about two yards of light stiff bamboo, to the top of which tie about half a yard of wire as before described, which you can readily bend to the shape most convenient for carrying the bait to any place you wish. Some snigglers put the needle into the worm near the head, so that the tail is presented to the Eel, which, from its moving or twisting about, they think is more likely to entice the Eel to bite. Instead of a needle I have frequently used a small Eel hook in sniggling, and with good success.

* The worms proper for sniggling, are tough and well scoured lob worms, or very large marsh worms, equally tough and well scoured, for those large Eels will seldom take a worm that is just dug from the earth; and, besides, if not well scoured, the worm is apt to break.

PLACES WHERE LARGE EELS LIE, AND THE WAY
TO TAKE THEM.

During the summer months, beginning with June, the water in rivers, lakes, ponds, ditches, &c. decreases very much, then is the time to expect sport by sniggling; for at such times Eels lie in holes in the banks of rivers, and other waters, not far below the surface, and between the planks of wharfigs, the boards that form the aprons of mill-tails, and between any planks and boards about wooden bridges, and flood gates, and also in ditches which are nearly dry, and have communication with rivers and streams. The places in the banks, proper to offer a bait at, may be known by observing holes, some nearly as large as rat holes, and some smaller: while sniggling, present your bait to every hole and crevice you meet with, a little below the surface of the water; sometimes, after you have hooked an Eel, it will prove too large to be pulled out, recourse is then had to digging him out if in a bank; if between boards or planks, it is often found necessary to saw or force asunder those obstructions. Having met with a place likely to contain an Eel, bait the needle as

before directed, hold it in your left hand, and fix the point of the wire or the point of the bent rod lightly into the worm at the tail end, and convey the head end of the worm just within the hole or crevice, where you suspect an Eel lies, (all the while holding the line in your left hand, loosening as much as is necessary to let the bait reach the said hole or crevice,) hold your bait still a few minutes, and if the Eel is inclined to take it, you will feel him dragging the worm further in the hole : * do not check it, but give him two minutes or more to gorge, then strike smartly, and you will fix the needle across his stomach or throat. Do not pull, but only hold the line tight, and they generally soon make their appearance—you will then of course lift the Eel out, and secure him in your bag or basket. The same method must be pursued if a hook is used instead of a needle.

* When the Eel takes hold of your worm, it immediately slips off the rod, which, as before observed, is only made use of to convey the bait to the place where you expect to find an Eel. This which is called a *bite* in other modes of angling, is in this case called a *take-off*, from the Eel taking or slipping the worm off the point of the rod.

OBSERVATIONS ON EELS.

Eels live many years, and grow to a very large size, even to measure a yard and a half in length, and weighing more than fifteen pounds : they are fond of water with a muddy or sandy bottom, but yet they do not love muddy water ; and if in a river, they prefer the still parts, lying under large chalk-stones, and stumps or roots of trees, between piles, planking, or in holes in the banks, from which they seldom move during the day. In winter they coil themselves up, and lie in numbers together, buried in the mud and sand, in a torpid state, until the spring.

It is well authenticated, that Eels will quit their own element and wander over meadows, during the night-season, either in search of food, or, what is more probable, to change their habitation, which satisfactorily accounts for the appearance of Eels in ponds, and other waters, where none had before existed. When in ponds, that do not afford many small fish for their regular sustenance, they will attack and devour young ducks, mice, rats, and any small animal that they can possibly

get hold of; and I have known them snap at birds that came to drink when the water was low, in the summer season. When very small, (about two inches in length,) the young Eels move by thousands from one part of the river Lea to another, always working up the stream; this takes place in the month of June, a circumstance which, I suppose, most anglers must have observed. How Eels propagate, is a matter far from being settled among the theoretical writers on natural history: some conceive that they are viviparous,—others, oviparous,—others, again, think they couple, and discharge a viscosity in the mud of rivers and ponds, which produces innumerable young; but as no parts of generation are to be found in them, neither any roe, all is darkness and conjecture with them on the subject.* There are four sorts of Eels

* I am quite satisfied myself that Eels are viviparous, having paid much attention to the subject for several years, during which time numerous instances of it have come immediately under my own observation; and I have received many communications corroborative of the fact from several respectable anglers and other persons, who are proprietors, &c. of fisheries. Bowlker, in his *Treatise on Angling*, mentions a circumstance of a miller's wife who informed him that she had several times found small Eels in the belly of large ones, when she was preparing or cleansing them to dress; that once she took ten or twelve out, and placed them on the table, and they all moved about: in size, she said, they were

generally met with in the Thames and Lea, the white-bellied, or silver Eel, the black-backed Eel,

about the bigness of a fine needle. Those which I have examined have had their young in the gut or stomach, close to the vent. I have found those small Eels in the silver Eel early in the summer, and in the black or dark Eel in September, which proves that those Eels produce their like. At different periods I have met with those young Eels in the larger, some very lively, about two inches in length, and of the thickness of a single horse-hair line, and when put in a tumbler of water, they have swam about, and appeared, in every respect, perfectly formed, and in all probability capable of providing for themselves: being of this opinion, after having kept them several hours in a glass of water, I then put them into the river, where they swam strongly into the weeds, &c. The last Eel which I examined was at the Crown, at Broxbourn-bridge, in August, 1814, on opening an Eel (which was of the black species) I found but one young one in the stomach or gut, but about a tea-spoonful of a white substance, like coarse white thread, or cotton, which I conceive contained small Eels, not perfectly formed, and too minute to be seen with the naked eye, as this species does not cast its young till Michaelmas, or after. The one which I took out was quite perfect, and when put into the water, it immediately swam about. Several persons saw it; among others, a Mr. Boyd, a lover of angling, who happened to call in at the time: after some few hours, I threw the little animal into the river, and he swam off as lively as a Grig. Several bargemen, and others, have seen Eels in this river in the act of copulation, in the summer months, near the surface of the water among large weeds.

In respect to Eels being migratory, I have never met with any circumstance, during my experience as an angler, either to strengthen or destroy that opinion. A gentleman who lived near West-End, Hampstead, having a large pond on his premises, informed me that as he was walking one evening through the meadow in which the

the head of which is much flatter than any other of the Eel species ; the mouth is also larger, and has much the appearance of a duck's mouth or beak. There is also the short Eel or Grig, and the clear bright Eel, whose fins are of a red or crimson colour, all excellent food when fresh caught out of rivers. The Eel feeds on the river periwinkle or snail, on worms, and all kinds of small fish, or any animal substance it meets with, alive or dead.

The best time to fish for them, in the day, is during soft showery, and hot gloomy weather, and after a night of thunder and lightning, &c. When you have caught an Eel, sever the back bone near the head with a knife, which completely doubles him—you may then keep the line clear till you have unhooked him, for they are covered with a slimy substance, which prevents your holding them, and unless speedily disabled by cutting, as above, they entangle the line in endless confusion. The month of May is the best month in the year for catching Eels, from morning till night, and all night.

pond was, he was surprised at some rustling in the grass near his feet. On looking, he thought it was a snake, but found it to be an Eel, making very fast to the pond, from which it was at the distance of about a hundred yards : he secured it, and it was a fine dark Eel, near a pound weight.

CHAP. XXV.

THE CONGER, OR SEA EEL.

The Conger Eel grows to a vast size. Mr. Pen-
nant says, he has heard of Congers being taken at
Scarborough more than ten feet long, and eight-
teen inches in circumference. They are also taken
in Mount's Bay, near Plymouth, weighing one
hundred pounds. They are often dressed by stew-
ing, and sold by pennyworths, in the streets at Ply-
mouth, to those who can relish them ; but, from their
black skin, and the floating oily fat on the top of the
liquor, strangers generally feel disgust. Innumerable
of their brood come up the Severn in April, preced-
ing the Shads, who also migrate into that river
about this time, and it is generally thought to feed
on the Conger fry, called Elvers ; these Elvers
swarm during the season, and are taken (a bushel
or two during one tide) in hair sieves fastened to
a long pole, while the tide is flowing into the
river. They make good pies, or are very good
eating when fried in batter, into masses or cakes.
At some places and seasons they are caught in

such quantities as to be used as manure. Conger Eels are caught near rocks and shores of the sea, by lines and hooks fastened to a strong line or rope, about a yard apart: they are very strong, and often endanger the fisherman when taken into the boat, by jumping and twisting about his legs, &c. sometimes dragging him overboard; to prevent which, and other accidents, he often kills them immediately.

The Conger is in make much like the freshwater Eel, but its eyes are larger, and of a silver hue, and it has also a membranous fin running all down the back: at the nose or snout it has two tubes or horns. The body of the smaller Congers is of a much lighter colour than other Eels, and also the flesh, which, when cut into collops and fried, is by many considered wholesome and palatable food. The flesh of the Conger was in high estimation with the ancients.

CHAP. XXVI.



LAMPREY EEL.

The Lamprey Eel is of the shape of the Lamprey or Seven Eyes, but of a much larger size, being taken sometimes nearly three feet long; the skin is of a blackish colour, and full of lightish spots; it has no bones, but it has a gristle down the back. They come from the sea to spawn in fresh water rivers, in the month of March, and deposit their spawn in holes made in a gravelly, sandy bottom. In the month of April, after leaving their spawn safely, they quit the fresh waters again for the sea: in about three months the spawn becomes a brood of Lampreys, about four or five inches long. The Lamprey Eel is frequently caught in the river Severn, near Gloucester, while angling for Gudgeons, Perch, Flounders, &c. with a worm.

THE LAMPREY, LAMPERN, OR SEVEN EYES.

This fish is about a foot long, the back is dark, and belly white, much resembling the silver Eel : they have seven holes, like shot holes, on each side of the head. They are found in the Thames about Brentford, Richmond, and other places, in March and April, when they are in the best state, but they are not considered wholesome food ; they have no bones in their bodies, not even a back bone, but in its place, a sort of gristly substance. The Lamprey is a most killing bait for Eels, put on a night line or trimmer, in pieces about an inch and a half long : they are sometimes caught by the angler in the Thames, and other large rivers, that have a communication with the sea, (to which the Lamprey more properly belongs) in the spring, when fishing with a worm ; but they are never angled for purposely in any place that I am acquainted with. After spawning they hasten again to the sea, leaving their brood in the sand or gravel of rivers. This fish, Pliny informs us, will live sixty years, and may be trained so as to become quite tame : the Roman ladies used to keep them as pets, and hang jewels and ear-rings to their gills. Horten-

sus, the orator, also kept a tame one, and wept at its death.

Naturalists reckon eight species of Lampreys, but three only are noticed in general by anglers, viz. the Lamprey or Seven Eyes, the Blind Lamprey, and the Lamprey Eel. The Blind Lamprey is very small, not larger than a lob-worm; the body is divided into rings, like worms, its mouth is round and open, but it has neither teeth nor tongue: it has a hole on the head, and seven on each side. This Lamprey is only valuable as a bait for Eels, laid as night lines.

CHAP. XXVII.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO ANGLE FOR AND TAKE THE
FLUKE, OR FLOUNDER, AND SMELT.

THE Flounder is only found in rivers where the tide flows, or those which have connection with the sea, as they are properly a sea-fish, and only leave it to spawn: they are generally considered a very sweet fish, light and easy of digestion. In the creeks from Blackwall to Bromley, Stratford, and West-Ham, also in the docks, and the canal at Limehouse, and in the other docks, &c. on the opposite side of the river, they are taken either with dead lines or floated, in the same manner as Eels; in fact, when you angle for Eels in this part, you angle for Flounders also, as they will both take the same baits, and at the same season: it also frequently happens that you take both Flounders and Eels promiscuously, when fishing for Eels with a floated line, on which you may put two or three hooks, about nine inches above each other.—See fishing for Eels with a floated line.

The colour of the Flounder is generally a dark olive: they spawn in March, and are in season until winter. Those caught in the river Thames are very sweet and firm, and I think superior to any that are brought to market from the sea. They delight to lie among sand, gravelly banks, and bottoms: they will likewise thrive in clean gravelly ponds, particularly if a stream runs through it.

SMELTS

are well known as a most delicious fish for the table: they are of an elegant shape, and covered with loose white scales; the back is of a dark hue, but the sides and belly are almost transparent, and shine like silver; the eyes have also the same silvery appearance; their jaws and tongue have many teeth, and very large for so small a fish. Though they arrive twice every year in the Thames, that is, in March and July, yet they do not get above London Bridge during their last visit. When they first arrive, if the season is favourable for the fishermen to work their nets, they take an immense quantity of them at the above place, which enables the poor fisherman to discharge some of the debts he unavoidably

contracts in winter. Between London bridge and Lambeth, is the principal place for taking Smelts in nets during the spring.

Smelts are caught by angling in the following manner: you must have an exceeding stiff and strong top to your rod, strong gut line, heavy float, and from ten to twelve hooks, about eight or nine inches apart—the hooks will stand better from the line if tied on a fine bristle. Use No. 9 hooks, baited with a small piece of an Eel, or pieces of a Smelt, the bottom hook touching the ground. Note, when they bite they throw the float up, all other fish pull it down.

They are sometimes fished for without a float, but with hooks, lines, &c. as above described, and with a small piece of lead at bottom, which you let dip, or touch the ground, gently raising and sinking it till you feel a bite: this is called dip-fishing, from the name of the lead, (which may be procured at the tackle-shops,) and is the most destructive way of killing Smelts. You always find Smelts in deep water, therefore a long line is necessary. The best place to catch these fish, near London, is in the canal that runs from Limehouse-

hole to Blackwall, through the Isle of Dogs: they are also frequently taken off the logs lying in the Thames, and in all the wet-docks below London-bridge. You may fish for Smelts from July to November and December—very early and late is the most successful time: many will take twenty dozen in a day.

From its peculiar smell, which greatly resembles that of a cucumber, this delicate fish takes its name in this country, but in Germany it is known by the name of the *Stink-fisck*. They spawn the latter end of March, and again about August, immediately afterwards they go towards the sea: they are generally about seven inches long, but will grow to the weight of nearly half a pound.

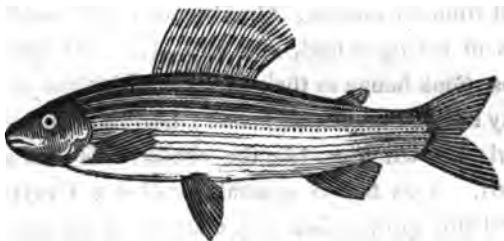
DEAD LINES.

A great many Eels, Flounders, &c. are taken with dead lines, between Blackwall and Old Ford, in the several creeks round Bromley, West-Ham, Abbey-Mills, and Stratford, where the tide flows from the river Thames. The dead-line is made of whipcord, generally about six yards in length, to which is affixed five or six hooks, which should

be tied on pieces of bristle, twisted hair, or gut, not more than four inches long, with a loop at the end: No. 9 is the hook generally chosen for this purpose. Loop the hooks on the line (beginning at the bottom) about a foot apart; close to every hook put a large shot, or piece of lead, to keep the bait on the ground, as every hook must lie at the bottom, for which purpose you should throw sufficient length of line into the water. Flounders and Eels seldom take a bait unless it lies on the ground: the best bait is a red worm; indeed, no other bait than worms is likely to succeed. Fishing in this way, you may use half a dozen lines at a time, by casting them in a few yards from each other, and tying the line to a weed, or a small stick stuck in the ground or bank. It is necessary to have a short rod with you, three or four yards long, to the top of which is fixed a small iron crutch or fork, in shape like the letter Y; with this rod you take up the lines in the following manner: take the line in your left hand, and with the right pass the crutch or fork under the line, pushing it forward in the water some distance, by which means you can easily lift out your line over weeds, or any other impediment. Without this rod or crutch you would be com-

pelled to drag the lines up the side or bank, where the hooks would catch the weeds, &c. and spoil the baits, and occasion you infinite trouble. It is astonishing how great a number of Flounders, Eels, Perch, Roach, Dace, and Gudgeons are caught by this method of fishing in those creeks I have named, especially from an hour after high water, until the tide is quite run out : you may begin to use dead lines in the latter end of March, and meet with success until November, day and night.

CHAP. XXVIII.



THE GRAYLING, OR UMBER.

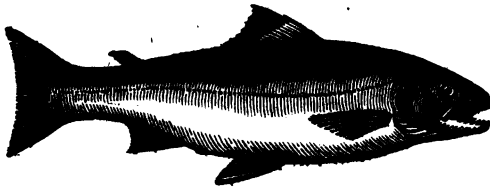
THE Grayling, or Umber, is not to be met with in the rivers about London; the nearest I have found them in is at Salisbury: they delight in rapid streams, and so swift are their movements, that the Roman poet Decius Ausonius says of them,

The Umbra swift, escapes the quickest eye.

This fish spawns the latter end of May, and they seldom exceed a pound in weight: the head, gills, and back are black, but the belly is handsomely dappled with spots; the back fin is very large, and regularly spotted or waved with dark brown, and stands erect, like that of a Perch. They feed

on worms, flies, and small insects, and are angled for the same as for Trout, in respect to flies; but if a worm is used, which they are very fond of, if it be a red worm, well scoured, then angle within a foot from the bottom. Grayling or Umber are fearless in taking a bait, and will often bite while a loose hook hangs in their mouths, which the angler may have lost a minute before; but when you have fairly hooked him, like the chub, he is soon subdued. This fish is generally called a Grayling, until full grown, then it is entitled to the name of Umber.

CHAP. XXIX.



THE SALMO, OR SALMON.

THE Salmon is a fish which is seldom taken by the angler in South Britain, although some are found in the river Thames, and I believe are justly considered to be superior to any bred in other rivers. Salmon are angled for at the top with artificial flies of a very large size, and glaring colours, made of peacock's feathers, &c. as big as a large butterfly; they are also fished for at bottom, both in the Thames and Medway, with a strong leger-line, and hook tied on gymp, which is whipped over with silk waxed with shoemaker's wax: the bait is a raw muscle, prawn, or cockle, taken clear from the shell. They will sometimes take a small fish, such as is used when trolling

with a live-bait for Pike, and also large well-scoured lob-worms, of which put two on at a time. Salmon leave the sea for the rivers Thames and Lea in August, and deposit their spawn about michaelmas; in the spring they return again to the sea, generally dividing the year in fresh and salt water.

I saw a Salmon caught, some years since, which weighed upwards of twelve pounds, in the pool at Bromley, by an angler, with a gut line and No. 9 hook: this person was fishing with a red worm for Dace, and the Salmon took it. As soon as he discovered what he had hooked, he threw his rod into the water, and Mr. Baker, at the mill, lent him his boat, in which he followed the Salmon round the pool, and at length succeeded in tiring and killing him. Salmon will grow to the weight of fifty pounds, and upwards. One was caught in the river Thames, in the year 1789, that weighed nearly seventy pounds, and was sold at Mr. Howell's, the fishmonger, opposite America Square, in the Minorities, at one shilling per pound.

REMARKS ON SALMON.

The Salmon is unknown in the Mediterranean sea, and other warm climates, but is found in all northern waters; it lives in fresh water as well as salt, going up rivers, in the autumn, hundreds of miles to deposit its spawn: intent only on this object, they spring up cataracts, and over objects of great height—when they are unexpectedly obstructed in their journey, they swim back a few paces, then, collecting all their force, with an astonishing spring, over-leap every obstacle,

His tail takes in his mouth, and bending like a bow
That's to full compass drawn, aloft himself does throw.

After they have spawned, they return to the sea very lean, but soon recover, and become twice their weight in two months. In the river Tweed, in July, more than a hundred are often taken at one haul, most of which are sent to London fresh, the remainder are either salted, pickled, or dried, and sent also to London, and to different parts of the Continent. It is supposed that more than two hundred thousand Salmon are caught in the river

Tweed annually. Salmon have teeth, both on the jaws and tongue, and the body is covered with small silvery scales : they are very nutritious food.

CHAP. XXX.

PASTES.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO MAKE EVERY KIND OF PASTE
USEFUL IN KILLING OR TAKING FISH.

PASTE is a killing and general bait for almost every kind of fish that breed in rivers or any fresh waters, but it requires some little time and labour to make it, which must be done with clean hands ; also care and skill in using it. Many strange and ridiculous receipts are to be met with for making paste, which tend much to confound and puzzle the inexperienced angler ; such as part of the leg of a kitten, with bees-wax, suet, &c. beat up in a mortar ; or cherries and cheese, sheep's blood and saffron ; or cheese, flour, aniseed water, and roasted bacon : many others, equally useless and absurd, I could mention ; but I shall better serve the novice in angling by assuring him that nothing more is wanted in making paste to kill every kind of fish, which will take paste, than flour-bread, water, and honey, (with a little vermilion to colour the paste,

which may sometimes be useful) and teaching him how to make and use the same—I only desire, in return, that he will place confidence in, and follow my directions.

**SWEET PASTE FOR CARP, TENCH, CHUB, AND
ROACH.**

Take the crumb of a penny roll, or a piece of a loaf the same size, of the first day's baking, and dip it into honey; then work it in your hands, that the honey may be well incorporated with the bread, and until it is of a sufficient consistence to remain on the hook: this is the most killing bait for Carp I ever met with, during the months of July and August. Tench are also very fond of it, likewise Chub and Roach. I have taken many heavy Roach with this sweet paste, when they refused every other bait: the quantity I have named is enough for a day's fishing, but it is proper to take some to throw in occasionally close to your float while angling. When honey is not to be had, dissolve a good quantity of loaf sugar in warm water, and dip the bread into that, which makes a good clean sweet paste, when well kneaded.

PLAIN PASTE FOR ROACH, &c.

Take a piece of the crumb of a roll or loaf, the day after it is baked, about the size of an apple, and dip it lightly in water ; immediately squeeze it as dry as possible, and place it in your left hand, and, with your right thumb and fingers, work or knead it well, until it becomes exceedingly smooth and stiff : to make this paste to the consistence I have named, it will require to be kneaded a quarter of an hour at least. This paste, when well made, is the best bait used for Roach, as they will seldom refuse it at any time of the year. Carp, Tench, Chub, Dace, Bleak, Barbel, and Minnows, will also take it. This paste is valuable from its being easily made while you are at the water-side ; indeed it is most proper to make it there, especially if you fish at a distance from home, as it may chance to get somewhat sour, by carrying it a length of time ; it is further valuable in striking fish when they bite, for, if made properly, it will adhere to the hook until you have struck, it then flies all to pieces, consequently your hook is not impeded in fixing in the fish, which is material, particularly in angling for Roach, when so small a hook as No. 12 or 13

is used : new-bread paste is more glutinous, and adheres too close, which makes it unfit for a small hook. This new-bread paste is made by taking a piece of crumb of new-baked bread, and kneading in your hands a few minutes : those who prefer ease to sport, make use of the last-mentioned paste instead of that made of the second day's bread. To colour paste, add a little vermilion—a very small quantity will make it a pink colour, a little more a poppy.

CHEESE PASTE FOR CHUB.

This paste is made by mixing some dry Cheshire cheese, (crumbled into small pieces, or powdered) with the crumb of new bread, which must be well kneaded together, when it will become a stiff paste. This is used in Chub fishing, but I prefer the honey paste.

OBSERVATIONS ON PASTE, AND THE MAKING PATENT PASTE.

In making paste, it is absolutely necessary that your hands should be very clean, and likewise the bread and water, otherwise the paste will be of a

bad colour and taste—in that case, you must not expect success. A paste is made by mixing water in small quantities with flour, and several times squeezing it dry, forming, in the first instance, a piece of dough; this dough must be worked in the hands through twenty or more different waters, till it becomes of a consistence almost as sticky as birdlime: when made, carry it in a damp cloth, and you must invariably wet your fingers when baiting your hook, or else fingers, cloth, hook and all will stick together. This paste is known to some experienced anglers, and preferred solely for its remaining fast to the hook, which it will do in any stream, however rapid. It is distinguished from other pastes by the name of patent paste; but my own experience has quite convinced me that the other kinds which I have described are in every respect superior, and which is also the opinion of the best anglers I am acquainted with. By using the different sorts of paste which I have enumerated, and for such fish as I shall direct in their proper places, the angler may be assured of success, without the aid of oils, scents, or any other quackery.

CHAP. XXXI.

GENTILS AND WORMS, HOW TO GET, KEEP, AND
USE THEM.

Gentils or maggots may be bred from any animal substance, either fish, flesh, or fowl (those from fish are the least worthy), by exposing it to flies to blow on during the spring and summer : after they are of a full size, put them in a vessel, with some house sand ; some use bran, but from its heating quality, the gentils sooner *turn*, as anglers term it, that is become a chrysalis, in which state they are of little or no use. In London it is not worth the trouble of breeding gentils, for as many as will serve a day's fishing may be purchased at any of the tackle-shops for a few pence : the least troublesome method I am acquainted with to keep gentils, during the winter, is to get some full-grown ones, as late in the season as possible, and put them with fresh mould, and half-dried cow-dung, into a vessel two or three feet in depth, which vessel must be kept in a cool cellar or out-house, occasionally sprinkling a little water over them ; by

adopting this plan I am seldom without gentils in Febraary and March, in which months they are a valuable bait. When you use any at this season of the year, take only as many as you are likely to want, and keep them cool and close, or they will soon turn to a chrysalis if exposed to the air: for want of attending to this caution many loose their preserved stock in a few days. In the latter end of last October, I put about half a pint of gentils into a large tin watering-pot, having first half filled it with clay from the brick-fields (such as bricks are made of), then filled it up with more clay, and let the pot stand in a tool-house in the garden during the whole winter, which was a very severe one, and when I examined it, in March, I found nearly the whole of the gentils alive.*

* The best way to keep gentils, in the summer, is to put them into a salmon-kit, (which may be bought of the people who sell pickled salmon) with some house-sand, and sprinkle daily a handful of dampish sand over them, and they will keep from changing to a chrysalis much longer than if kept in a box or bag; for the kit being very broad at the bottom, enables the gentils to move about, and keep themselves cool; but when they are laid on each other in heaps in a box or bag, they soon become heated, and, in consequence soon change to the chrysalis state. As gentils are so valuable a bait, the angler should not object taking a little trouble to keep them. I have tried many ways, and now give the result of my experience.

Persons living in London may procure gentils all the year round, in any quantities, at Mr. Rastall's, No. 8, Sleep's Alley, St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, and at Mr. Turpin's, near Sadler's Wells.

WORMS.

Cleanse them from filth, to give a tempting gloss,
Cherish the sullied reptile with damp moss :
Amid the verdant bed they twine, they toil,
And from their bodies wipe their native soil.

GAY.

Worms are a very useful and general bait for fish, of which there are many different species. I shall

Anglers who live in the country may, if they choose, breed and preserve gentils all the year in the following manner: get the whole or part of a bullock's liver in October, and let it be well blown by the flies; when the fly-blows are become full-grown gentils, put them and the remains of the liver into a tight cask or tub, having first put into the tub or cask about a peck of fresh mould from the fields, to which add half the quantity of half-dried cow-dung, and then put the same quantity of mould and dung over them: keep them in a cool place, and when the mould, &c. at the top becomes dry, sprinkle a little water over it. Using a liver I think less disagreeable than having a dead animal blown on by flies; but those who prefer a dog, rabbit, hare, or cat, have only to follow the directions given above, and they will have gentils at all times. The great art of preserving gentils consists in keeping them damp and cool. Horse-dung is too hot, but cow-dung nourishes them, as will hog's-dung also, but in a less degree.

and describe those which are most fit for the angler's purpose, which are five different kinds; namely: the lob, the marsh, the brandling, the red, and blood-worms.

LOB-WORMS.

These worms, which are the largest used in angling, are generally found in gardens, and may be gathered in great numbers in a damp evening, during the spring and summer, when they come out of the ground, or by digging for them where much manure has been laid; they may also be forced out of the ground by pouring a strong mixture of salt and water on it: the lob is a good bait for Trout, Eels and Perch, particularly for night-lines during the early part of the summer.

MARSH-WORMS.

Are very common, and may be found under every lump of cow-dung in the fields or commons, or dug out of gardens, fields, or dunghills; in fact, wherever you find earth, you may find marsh-worms: in colour they are a dark brown, with a

bluish gloss; when well scoured—the larger are a killing bait for Trout and Perch.

BRANDLINGS

Are found in great numbers in dunghills, particularly in those which have lain sometime, and become very rotten: they are used for Carp, Perch, &c. This worm is striped with yellow.

RED WORMS.

The red-worm is found in old dunghills, and they also breed among the bark, used by tanners, but the principal places where they are found, are the banks of the great common sewers, near the metropolis; from which places the tackle-shops are chiefly supplied: as those banks breed lob, marsh, brandling, and red-worms in immense numbers, particularly that sewer which runs from Whitechapel, through Redman's-row, Mile-end, and close by Stepney church, and lies quite open opposite the Ben Johnson's Head, and so continues to Bow-common; several poor people get part of their living by procuring these worms, which they sell to the London tackle-shops, by the hundred.

The red-worm, when well scoured, is of a fine bright red colour, with a knot or belt in the middle: it is the best and most killing worm for Carp, Tench, Barbel, Chub, Dace, Perch, Gudgeons, Eels, Flounders, Bream, &c. Too much cannot be said in praise of well-scoured red-worms: two on a hook are very enticing to Perch, Barbel, Carp, Chub, Tench, &c.

BLOOD WORMS.

This worm (the smallest used in angling) is found at the bottom of shallow ponds in cow-lairs or yards, and is bred from the excrements of the cows and other horned cattle: by gathering the earth, sand, and dung from these ponds, innumerable blood worms may be found; some are also to be met with at the bottoms of ditches—they are about an inch long, and not much thicker than a worsted needle, and of a blood-red colour, from which they take their name. This worm is very lively, and a most killing bait for many fish, particularly Gudgeons, Carp, Roach, Dace, &c.: put two or three on the hook together. To keep them alive, put them in some earth, mixed with a little

cow-dung ; or they may be kept in the soil you find them in, when taken from the ponds.

SHRIMPS.

Live Shrimps are a good bait for Perch, Eels, Ruffs or Pope, and Flounders. If dead, the shell or case must be taken off before you use them.

CHAP. XXXII.

HOW TO CLEANSE AND KEEP WORMS.

The best method of cleansing or scouring worms from their filth is by putting them into damp moss : persons who live in the country have it in their power to get moss with little trouble, as it grows in most fields, on commons, and on banks. About February and March it is in the best state, at which time I generally procure as much as will last me for a twelvemonth ; in London it may be purchased at the herb shops, in Covent-garden-market, Fleet-market, and I believe in all the vegetable markets. Worms should lie in moss two or three days before they are used, they will then be much brighter, larger, and more lively than when first taken : if you find any of them bruised, mutilated or sickly, throw them away, for if they die their bodies soon become corrupt, spoil the moss, and will occasion the death of the others ; therefore make it a rule, when you leave off angling, or when you have returned from it, to look over

your worms, cast away the diseased, and give the remainder some fresh damp moss.

HOW TO PRESERVE A STOCK OF WORMS.

Take about a pound of mutton-suet, chopped into small pieces, and put it into a sauce-pan, containing about a quart of water; let it boil slowly, until the suet is dissolved, and into this liquor dip some pieces of coarse hempen sacking, or cloth, such as is called wrappers at the linen drapers, or old coarse worn-out towels, though the new cloth is best, if before it is used it be well washed to free it from the oil or dressing which may adhere to it from the loom: when the cloths are well saturated with the fat liquor let them dry, and when cold, mix some fresh mould with them, and put the whole into a deep earthen vessel or small tub; into this pour a good stock of marsh, or red-worms, and over the top tie a cloth to prevent them escaping, and in which there should be a few very small holes to admit air. If the vessel is placed in a cool dark cellar the worms will feed and cleanse themselves, and keep lively and fit for use, for many months. It is advisable to keep the different species of worms in separate vessels, so that the angler can at

any time select the sort, and quantity necessary, to be placed in moss, preparatory to his using them.

The best time to collect a stock of worms is in March, for at that season they are very healthy, and may be found in great numbers.

I would advise the angler always to take a few red-worms with him, when he goes to fish, even if he intends to try for Roach or any other fish, for although paste is the proper bait for Roach, yet sometimes a Perch will make his appearance among the Roach which he may have collected near his hook, and his sport will instantly cease ; in that case a worm is the remedy, for on applying it the disturber is generally soon taken : a change of weather by the wind getting up, will also sometimes put an end to Roach fishing, and yet the day be fine for roving for Perch, which, without a few well-scoured worms cannot be practised.

Worms may be purchased at most of the fishing tackle shops in London, at from three-pence to six-pence per hundred.

THE BREED OF WASPS, BOBS, CADS, CADIS, OR
CASE-WORMS, OR MAGGOTS.

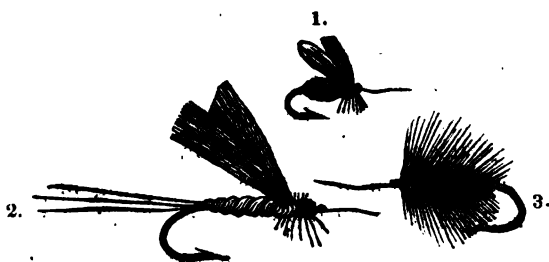
The young wasp or bee, when in the state of a maggot, is an excellent bait for Trout at bottom ; this maggot is much like the common gentil, but considerably larger : put a good bunch of them on the hook at a time. There are two other kinds of maggots, which were much used by anglers formerly, but the experienced of the present day very properly reject them. These maggots, or, as some call them, bobs, are found when turned up by the plough : they are the breed of insects called cockchafers—they afford food for rooks, who will closely follow the plough in search of them, and, during the season, grow fat upon them. The other is called the cow-dung bob, or clap-bait : they may be found early in the spring months, under half-dry cow-dung, in meadows, grass commons, &c. This maggot is the produce of the blue, or cow-beetle, which flies about in the summer evenings, and frequently smites the patient angler on the face, in his return from his favourite amusement. There are also two or three insects known

by the names of cad-bait,* case-worms, rough-coats, &c. which were formerly used in angling for Roach, Dace, and Chub; but in respect to their value as bait for fishing, compared with what the modern angler uses, they are not worth naming or describing, yet are extremely curious as a natural production. The cad may be found on the margin of small rivers, (the banks of the New River, and the Lea abound with them) adhering to the bank sides, or a little below the surface, and sometimes on the top, during the spring months. This insect is about three quarters of an inch long, enclosed in a rough case, the size of a tobacco-pipe stem, and has the appearance of a small piece of decayed stick: as the weather becomes warm, they break through the case, and are a complete fly.

* Cads, cadis, or case-worms, or maggots, may be kept and scoured in a box or bag, in damp house-sand; but they are really not worth the trouble of getting or preserving while gentils can be procured: when they are changed into a fly some use them sunk a foot in the water, by putting a small shot on the line, and will sometimes take a fish in this manner.

CHAP. XXXIII.

FLY-FISHING.



1. Ant-fly.—2. Green-drake.—3. Palmer.

ARTIFICIAL FLY FISHING, AND FLY MAKING.

Silent along the mazy margin stray,
And with the fur-wrought fly delude the prey.

FISHING with an artificial fly is certainly a very pleasant and gentlemanly way of angling, and is attended with much less labour and trouble than bottom fishing. The fly fisherman has but little to carry either in bulk or weight, nor has he the dirty work of digging clay, making ground-baits, &c. ; he may travel for miles with a book of flies in his

pocket, and a light rod in his hand, and cast in his bait as he roves on the banks of a river, without soiling his fingers, it is therefore preferred by many to every other way of angling: yet fly fishing is not without its disadvantages, for there are many kinds of fish that will not take a fly, whereas, all the different species which the fresh waters produce, will take a bait at bottom at some season of the year; and it is also worthy of notice, that the angler who fishes at bottom, has many months and days in the year when the fish will so feed, consequently he has frequent opportunities of enjoying his amusement when the fly fisherman is entirely deprived of the chance of sport by very cold or wet weather, the winter season, &c. Many good Jack and Pike are taken at Christmas, but at that season of the year neither Trout or Chub are likely to rise for a fly, however skilfully made or thrown. Fly fishing certainly partakes more of science than bottom fishing, and of course requires much time, study, and practice, before the angler can become any thing like an adept at making or casting a fly: indeed, artificial fly fishing is difficult to learn, and more difficult to describe. The young angler will gain more information on the subject by attending a fly fisherman a few months, while he is following

the amusement, than he can by perusing all the works ever written on the subject ; however, I will endeavour to direct him in the choice of tackle, flies, &c. in the most plain and concise manner possible ; also how to cast or throw his flies in search, and where he is most likely to find fish.

I should recommend the young fly fisherman in the first instance to purchase his artificial flies, but after some little experience in the art, by all means to make his own ; and to enable him to do so properly, I shall minutely describe the method of making them, and the materials of which they should respectively be formed. I will also give him such directions for making the plain palmer or hackle, as will enable him at all times to supply himself, should he prefer making them to buying them at the tackle-shops ; I would, nevertheless, strongly advise him to court the friendship or acquaintance of an experienced fly fisher, for without some practical instruction, he will never attain to much eminence in the science.

HOW TO MAKE AN ARTIFICIAL FLY.

Take some fine silk, of the proper colour, and

wax it well with bees-wax, then hold the bend of the hook between the fore-finger and thumb of the left hand, and with the right give the silk two or three turns round the shank, and fasten it; then take a small feather, of the colour you intend the fly should be, strip off some of the fibres towards the quill, and leave a sufficient quantity for the wings, holding the point of the feather between your finger and thumb, turn back most of the remaining fibres, and laying the point end of the feather upon the hook, give a few more laps round it with your silk, and fasten; then twirl the feather round the hook till all the fibres are wrapped upon it; which done, fasten and cut off the two ends of the feather; then, with dubbing of the proper colour twisted round the remaining silk, warp from the wings towards the bend of the hook, till the fly is the size required. Before the young artist tries his skill at dressing or making a fly, (suppose a green-drake,) he should carefully take an artificial one to pieces, and observe how it is formed.

Having learnt how to apply his materials to the hook, the knowledge how to make the May flies is first requisite to be understood; for these flies

are of so much value to the angler, that every one who wishes to excel in fly-fishing, should learn how to make them as soon as possible. The manufacture of the green-drake, gray-drake, and stone-fly, in particular, should be well understood, as it is sometimes difficult to procure or preserve the natural ones: and, moreover, a proficiency in the art of making these will enable any person to make a fly to any pattern, an art highly necessary, for it will often happen that Trout will refuse every fly you may have with you; and the only resource then is, to sit down and make one resembling, as much as possible, those which you may find flying about the spot.

When artful flies the angler would prepare,
This task of all deserves his utmost care;
Not verse nor prose can ever teach him well
What masters only know, and practice tell;
Yet thus at large I venture to support,
Nature best follow'd best secures the sport:
Of flies the kinds, their seasons, and their breed,
Their shapes, their hue, with nice observance heed:
Which most the Trout admires, and where obtain'd,
Experience will teach, or perchance some friend.

Thus sung MOSES BROWN, an old Piscator.

GREEN-DRAKE.

Make the body of seal's fur, or yellow mohair, a little cab fox-down, or hog's wool, or light-brown from a Turkey carpet, mixed; warp with pale yellow; pale yellow, or red cock's hackle, under the wings: wings of a mallard, or wild drake's feather, died yellow,* three whisks for his tail from a sable muff.

GRAY-DRAKE.

Make the body from a white ostrich's feather: the end of the body, towards the tail, of peacock's herl; warping of ash-colour, with silver twist, and black hackle; wings of a dark-gray feather of a mallard.

STONE-FLY.

To form the body of this fly, take bear's dun,

* Put a handful of horse-radish leaves, into a pint of water, to which add a piece of allum, the size of a small walnut; simmer the whole for sometime, and it will then dye feathers, silk, &c. a yellow of any shade and fast colour.

and a little brown and yellow camlet well mixed, but so placed that the fly may be more yellow on the belly, towards the tail, underneath, than in any other part; place two or three hairs of a black cat's beard or whiskers on the top of your hook, in the arming, so as to be turned up when you warp on your dubbing, and to stand almost upright, branching one from the other: rib with yellow silk, make the wings large and long, of the dark-gray feather of a mallard.

As the formation of these artificial May flies will be rendered not only easier, but more perfect, by an intimate acquaintance with the natural ones, I shall here give such a description of them as will at least lead the young angler to a careful observation of them when on his fishing excursions.

NATURAL MAY FLIES.

GREEN-DEAKE.

This May fly is bred from the cad-worm, and is found in numbers beside most small gravelly rivers near the banks where bushes grow, and overhang the water, to which places they fly when they

change from their chrysalis state. The curious observer may be gratified daily, during fine weather in May, by seeing this singular insect break through the case of dried weed or straw rushes, in which it has been incased while in the state of a maggot, and, by the wonderful power of the Creator, becomes completely transformed into a fly. I have seen scores on the sides of the river Lea, and also the New River, make their first effort to fly, but their wings and legs seem confined, or stiff, so that they generally flutter upon the surface of the water, and most of them become immediate food for the Trout or other fish. This fly seems to me to wish, immediately it escapes from its shell or husk, to reach the bushes, but, as I before observed, most of them perish in their first effort. The body of this fly is a yellow, ribbed across with green; the tail consists of some small whisks, quite dark, and turned upwards to the back, like the tail of a mallard: from the green stripes on the body, and its turned-up tail, this May fly receives the name of green-drake.

GRAY-DRAKE.

The gray-drake, in shape and size, is like the

green-drake, but different in colour, being a lighter yellow, and striped with black down its body; the wings are glossy black, and thin, like a cob-web.

STONE-FLY.

The stone-fly escapes from the husk or case before his wings are sufficiently grown so as to enable him to fly, and creeps to the crevices of stones, in which places they may be found, and from which circumstance the name is derived: they are found in almost all Trout streams, or stony rivers, and are known by the angler for Trout as a killing bait; therefore many take the trouble of placing stones one on the other, so as to leave a hollow between, that the fly may be sheltered from the wind until his wings are full grown. The body of the stone-fly is long and thick, of a brown colour, ribbed with yellow, and has whisks at the tail, and two small horns on his head: when full grown, the wings are double, and of a dusky dark-brown colour. This fly has several legs, and uses them more than his wings, as you may often find them paddling on the top of the water, only moving their legs. The three

flies I have just described, namely, the green-drake, the gray-drake, and the stone-fly, are all known by the name of the May fly, and certainly are the best (either natural or artificial) that can be used, until midsummer. Trout are immoderately fond of these May flies, and nature has been very bountiful in providing millions of them, from feeding on which the Trout soon recovers his strength and beauty, and also becomes very fat.

**DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A PLAIN PALMER, OR
HACKLE.**

First provide a short length of gut, about fifteen inches long, and a hook No. 7 or 8, some red silk well waxed with red wax, a fine red hackle, and some strands of ostrich feathers: hold the hook by the bend, between the fore-finger and thumb of the left hand, with the shank towards the right hand, and with the point and beard of your hook nearly parallel with the tops of your fingers, then take the length of silk about the middle, and lay the one half along the inside of the hook towards your left hand, the other to the right, then take that part of the silk that lies

towards your right hand, between the fore-finger and thumb of that hand, and holding that part towards your left tight along the inside of the hook, whip that to the right, three or four times round the shank of the hook, towards the right hand ; after which, take the gut and lay one end of it along the inside of the shank of the hook till it comes near to the bend, then hold the hook, silk, and gut tight between the fore-finger and thumb of your left hand, and afterwards give that part of the silk to your right hand three or four whips more over the hook and gut till it comes nearly to the end of the shank ; make a loop and fasten it tight ; then whip it neatly again over silk, gut, and hook, till it comes near the bend of it, after which, make another loop, and fasten it again ; then, if the gut reaches farther than the bend, cut it off, and your hook will be whipped on, and the parts of the silk will hang from the bend of it : then wax the longest ends of the silk again, and take three or four strands of an ostrich's feather, and holding them and the hook as in the first position, the feathers to the left hand, and the roots of them in the bend of the hook, with the silk you waxed last, whip them three or four times round, make a loop, and fasten them tight ;

then turning the strands to the right hand, and twisting them and the silk together, with the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand wind them round the shank of the hook till you come to the place where you fastened, then make a loop and fasten them again: if the strands should not be long enough to wind, as far as it is necessary, round the shank, when the silk gets bare, you must twist others on it; after which, take a pair of small-pointed sharp scissors, and cut the palmer's body to an oval form—be careful not to cut away too much of the dubbing. Both ends of the silk being separated at the bend and shank end of the hook, wax them both again; then take the hackle, hold the small end between the fore-finger and thumb of your left hand, and stroke the fibres of it with your right, contrariwise to which they are formed; keep your hold as in the first position, and place the point of the hackle in its bend with that side which grows nearest the cock upward, then whip it tight to the hook—in fastening it, avoid tying in the fibres as much as possible: the hackle being fastened, take it by the large end, and keeping the side nearest the cock to the left hand, begin with your right hand to wind it up the shank upon the dubbing, stopping

every second turn, and holding what you have wound tight with your left fingers, whilst with a needle you pick what fibres may have been taken in : proceed in this manner until you come to the place where you first fastened, and where an end of the silk is ; then clip those fibres off the hackle which you hold between your fore-finger and thumb, close to the stem, and hold the stem close to the hook ; afterwards take the silk in your right hand, and whip the stem quite fast to it, then make a loop and fasten it tight. Take a sharp knife, and if that part of the stem next the shank of the hook, is as long as the part of the hook which is bare, pare it fine ; wax your silk, and bind neatly over the bare part of the hook, then fasten the silk tight, and spread some shoemaker's wax lightly on the last binding ; then clip off the end of the remaining silk at the shank and bend of the hook, also any fibres that may stand amiss.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A GOLDEN OR SILVER PALMER.

The dubbing the same as the plain palmer, ribbed with gold or silver twist, with a red hackle

over all. When you whip the end of the hackle to the bend of the hook, you must do the same to the gold or silver twist, first winding either of them on the dubbing, observing that they lie flat on it, and then fasten off: then proceed as before directed with the hackle—some wind the hackle on the dubbing first, and rib the body afterwards.

Those hackles or palmers will kill Trout in every month during the whole year, in mornings and evenings that are fit for fly-fishing, and in every water where I have known them used.

Those who wish to try a larger palmer than what I have described, have only to increase the dubbing, &c. on a No. 6 hook; but the smaller the hook is the neater will the fly look, and will assuredly increase your sport. To fish fine and far is the *ne plus ultra* of fly-fishing.

Another method of making an artificial fly is as follows, which Sir John Hawkins, in his Notes on Charles Cotton, considers superior to any other; and as many anglers continue to make their fly by that direction, I have been induced to insert it, being of opinion that it is not material by

which direction the young artist practises making a fly, for when he becomes so much master of the art as to make a fly, he will soon be able to judge of the merits of any written or verbal description relative to artificial fly-making. Hold the hook between the fore-finger and thumb of the left hand, with the back of the shank upwards, and the point towards your fingers' ends; then take a strong small silk, of the colour of the fly you intend to make, wax it well with wax of the same colour, (you should have wax of all colours with you) and draw it betwixt your finger and thumb to the head of the shank, and whip it twice or thrice about the bare hook, which is done both to prevent slipping, and also to prevent the shank of the hook cutting the fibres of your hair or gut, which sometimes it otherwise will do; then take your line and draw it betwixt you finger and thumb, holding the hook so as only to suffer it to pass by until you have the knot of your hair or gut almost to the middle of the shank of the hook on the inside; then whip your silk twice or thrice about both hook and line as hard as the strength of the silk will permit, which being done, strip the feathers for the wings of a proportionable bigness for the size of the fly, placing that side

downwards which grew uppermost before, upon the back of the hook, leaving so much only as to serve for the length of the wings of the point of the plume, lying reversed from the end of the shank upwards; then whip your silk twice or thrice about the root end of the feather, hook, and hair or gut; which being done, clip off the root end of the feather, close by the arming, and then whip the silk firmly round the hook, and hair or gut, until you come to the bend of the hook, but no further; which being done, cut away the end of the hair or gut, and fasten it, and take off the dubbing, which is to make the body of your fly, as much as you think proper, and holding it lightly with the hook, betwixt the finger and thumb of your left hand, take your silk with the right, and, twisting it betwixt the finger and thumb of that hand, the dubbing will spin itself about the silk, which, when it has so done, whip it about the armed hook backward, until you come to the setting on the wings, and then take the feather for the wings, and divide it equally in two parts, and turn them back towards the bend, the one on the one side and the other on the other of the shank, holding them fast in that posture, betwixt the fore finger and thumb of your left hand; which done, wrap

them down so as to stand slopingly towards the bend of the hook, and warped up to the end of the shanks : hold the fly fast betwixt the finger and thumb of your left hand, and take the silk betwixt the finger and thumb of your right hand, and where the warping ends, pinch or nip with your thumb-nail against your finger, and strip away the remainder of the dubbing from the silk, and then with the bare silk, whip it once or twice about to make the wings stand in due order, then fasten and cut it off : after which, with the point of a needle, raise up the dubbing gently from the warp, twitch off the superfluous hairs of your dubbing ; leave the wings of an equal length, or else your fly will never swim true.—Small light-coloured flies are most proper for clear, shallow water, during a bright sky, and the larger sort for dark weather, and thicker or deeper waters.

MATERIALS FOR MAKING ARTIFICIAL FLIES.

Bear's hair of gray, dun, light, and dark-bright brown ; also camel's hair, dark, light, and a colour partaking of both ; badger's hair or fur ; spaniel's hair from behind the ear, light and dark-brown, blackish, and black ; hog's down, which may be

had about Christmas, of butchers, or persons who make brawn ; it should be plucked from under the throat, and other soft places, of a sandy, black, red, and whitish colour : seal's fur may be had at the trunk-makers. Get this, as well as the hog's wool, dyed of all the different shades, from the light to the darkest brown, you will then never have need of cows' or calves' hair : get also mohairs, black, blue, and purple ; also white and violet ; camlets, both hair and worsted, blue, yellow, dun, light-brown, red violet, purple, black, horse-flesh, pink, and orange colours.

A piece of an old Turkey carpet furnishes excellent dubbing : untwist the yarn and pick out the wool, carefully separating the different colours. Get also furs of the following animals : from the tail of the squirrel, also the downy fur from the tail of the fox-cub, and that of an ash-colour, from an old fox's tail, and also from otter and badger's cubs, and from the neck of a hare, which looks like withered fern, and the yellow fur of the martin, from off the gills, or spots under the jaw : these furs may be generally met with at the furriers' shops. Hackles are the long tender feathers which hang from the head of a cock down his neck ; get

them of the following colours, but not too large : red, dun, yellowish, white, and perfect black. Feathers to form the wings, &c. of flies are got from the mallard and partridge, especially those red ones in the tail; feathers from a cock pheasant's breast and tail, the wings of the blackbird, the brown hen, the starling, the jay, the land-rail, the thrush, the fieldfare, and the water-coot; the feathers from the crown of a plover, green and copper-coloured; peacock's and black ostrich's herl, and feathers from the heron's neck and wings. In most instances, where the mallard's feather is directed to be used, that from the starling's wing is generally preferred. You must also be provided with marking-silk, fine, strong, and of all colours; flaw-silk, gold and silver flatted wire or twist, a sharp knife, hooks of all sizes, hog's bristles for loops to your flies, shoe-maker's wax, a large needle to raise your dubbing when flattened, and a pair of sharp-pointed scissors. A little portable vice is necessary, to fix on the table to which you may occasionally fasten your hook, while dressing a fly.

Remember to mix bear's-hair and hog's-wool with all your dubbing, which are stiff materials,

and not apt to imbibe the water, as most fine furs do : the martin's fur is the best yellow that can be used in making artificial dub-flies. Be particular in imitating the belly of the fly, as that part is most in the fish's sight, and make your wings always of an equal length to insure your fly to swim true : when you are trying to fit the colour of a fly, wet the dubbing, for when dry it is somewhat of a different colour ; and to know the exact colour, hold the dubbing between your eye and the sun.

The articles used for making artificial flies are prettily described by Gay, in his Poem on Rural Sports, as follows :

To frame the little animal, provide
All the gay hues that wait on female pride :
Let nature guide thee. Sometimes golden wire
The shining bellies of the fly require.
The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the sable's tail ;
Each gaudy bird some slender tribute brings,
And lends the growing insect proper wings :
Silks, of all colours, must their aid impart,
And every fur promote the fisher's art.
So the gay lady, with expensive care,
Borrows the pride of land, of sea, of air—
Furs, pearls, and plumes the glittering thing displays,
Dazzles our eyes, and easy hearts betrays.

CHAP. XXXIV.

A LIST OF PALMERS,* OR HACKLES, WITH AND WITHOUT WINGS, FOR FLY-FISHING IN EVERY MONTH DURING THE SEASON, BEGINNING WITH APRIL.

THERE are upwards of a hundred different kinds of flies, made for fly-fishing ; a selection of which I shall describe, suitable for every month during the season : and which may be purchased at a small expense at the tackle-shops, should the angler decline making them himself.

Some anglers fish with a fly in winter, but little sport is ever met with before April, or much later than Michaelmas, unless the weather is unusually mild ; I shall, however, in the succeeding chapter, give a list of artificial flies for the winter months, with directions how to make them.

* The palmer, is generally made without wings, therefore some anglers object to their being termed a fly.

APRIL.

The cow-dung fly may be used from the first of this month, and is a killing fly to the end. The brown or dun drake is a good fly in the middle of the day, particularly if the weather proves gloomy. The horse-fly will also take fish during the whole of April, but best late in the evening.

MAY.

The stone-fly may be used all this month with much success, but more particularly in the mornings. The yellow May fly is a killing fly in the evenings. The black caterpillar fly is a good fly this month, in small rivers and Trout streams: it kills best in those days that succeed very hot mornings. The fly called the camlet, may be used with success all the day until the middle of June, for small fish.

The bean or thistle-fly is an excellent fly at the latter end of May and June. This fly is easily found and caught on the stems, &c. of beans and thistles in gardens and fields. They have four

light brownish wings. The artificial bean or thistle-fly is sold at the tackle-shops.

This fly is known only to a few experienced Trout anglers, who use them with much success, both in dapping with the natural fly, and whipping with the artificial one. This fly takes its name of the bean or thistle-fly from its preferring those plants, about which it is always to be found. Such anglers as have used this fly, particularly in Wales, speak highly of its merits.

JUNE.

The lady-fly is now a good one, particularly when the water begins to brighten after a flood. The black gnat-fly is killing in an evening; especially if the weather has been warm and showery during the day. The blue gnat is only used when the water is very fine and low. The red spinner will kill best when the water is dark, and late in the evening.

JULY.

The orange-fly is an excellent bait, particularly if this month proves close, hot, and gloomy. The large red ant-fly is killing for some hours in the middle of the day. The badger-fly is good in the early part of this month, and in the coolest days.

AUGUST.

The small red and black ant-flies are good killers for three or four hours in the afternoon, and sometimes till sun-set, if it is occasionally obscured. The hazel-fly, by some called the Welchman's-button, or button-fly, is valuable all this month. The small fly, called the light-blue fly, is known to most fly-fishers to be a killing bait from morning till afternoon, if the weather is at all favourable.

SEPTEMBER.

The willow-fly is most to be depended on this month, and for the remainder of the season: any of those noticed for July or August may also be

o

used occasionally. All the flies I have enumerated are for killing Trout; but you may also take Chub and Dace with them, and perchance a Salmon. For making these flies, mohair, of various colours, is used; also seal's wool, bear's and camel's hair, sheep's wool, badger's hair, hog's down, camlets of all colours, the fur of hares, squirrels, and foxes, feathers from the neck of the game-cock, called hackles; likewise feathers from the peacock, mallard, the domestic hen, &c. &c. All these materials may be purchased at the shops.

I shall take the liberty of closing this part of my subject with Thomson's just and beautiful description of the cunning of an old Trout!

Should you lure
From his dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your finest art:
Long time he, following, cautious scans the fly,
And oft attempts to seize it, but as oft
The dimpled water speaks his jealous fear:
At last, while haply o'er the shaded sun
Passes a cloud, he desperate takes the bait
With sullen plunge: at once he darts along,
Deep struck, and runs out all the lengthen'd line;
Then seeks the farthest ooze, the sheltering weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode,
And flies aloft, and hounces round the pool,
Indignant of the guile.

CHAP. XXXV.

LIST OF ARTIFICIAL FLIES, AND THE WAY TO
MAKE THEM, TO KILL FROM CHRISTMAS TILL
MICHAELMAS.

RED FLY.

THIS fly is much used in Wales and Herefordshire, but better known there by the name of *cocce bonde*: is made of a drake's feather, and the body of a red hackle, and the red part of squirrel's fur; it has four wings lying flat on its back: it may be varied by a black cock's hackle and silver twist. This bait is taken during February, and will kill till June, from nine or ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon. These hackle flies should be tried first by the fly-fisherman, when angling in waters he is unacquainted with, if without success, observe what fly is playing upon the surface, and imitate it by making an artificial one.

GREEN PEACOCK HACKLE.

The greenish herl of a peacock; warping, green

silk, and a black hackle over all : this fly is taken from eight till eleven, during March, as is the

ASH-COLOURED DUN.

Dub with the roots of a fox cub's tail, warp with pale yellow silk, wings of the pale part of a starling's feather. This fly, which is also called the violet-dun, and blue-dun, is found on most rivers : it varies much in its colours, according to the season of the year ; in March and September it is called the violet-dun, for it has often that hue ; in April it assumes a pale ash-colour ; in May a beautiful lemon, both body and wings ; in June and July it is a blue-black ; from this time it gradually becomes a violet-dun by the month of September.

PEARL OR HERON-DUN.

This fly is taken both before and after noon during April : dub, the ash-coloured herl of a heron, warp with ash-coloured silk ; wings from the short feather of a heron or coot's wing, of an ash-colour.

THE SPIDER-FLY

appears about the middle of April, if the season is forward, and is a good fly all the remainder of the month: the wings are made of woodcock's feathers from under the wing; the body of lead-coloured silk, with a black cock's hackle wrapped twice or thrice round—the body is made in the shape of an ant-fly. In warm, sunny weather, particularly towards the end of April, this fly is found in clusters on beds of gravel by the sides of rivers.

THE SILVER TWIST HACKLE

is a good bait from about nine till eleven, in the month of May, especially if the weather is showery: dub with the herl of an ostrich's feather, and warp with dark-green silver twist, and black cock's hackle over all.

OAK, ASH, OR CANNON FLY.

This is the fly which is so much seen during the months of April, May and June, on the trunks of

oak, ash, and willow trees, and on the thorn-bushes near water sides, and also about piles, rails, and bridges. It is found always with the head pointing downwards: it is a good fly, but difficult to imitate, from its numerous mixed colours. It seldom drops on the water, from which it is generally believed that it does not come from a cadis. Its wings are large, and lie flat on the back, like the blue-bottle fly: the head is large, and of an ash-colour, the upper part of the body grayish, with a little light-blue, green, and bright-brown mixed; the tail-part greenish, with an orange mixture. A No. 10 hook is large enough to make this fly on: the mottled-brown feather of a partridge makes the best wings.

HUZZARD.

This fly is larger than the green-drake; the body and wings are of a fine lemon-colour, it has four wings lying close to its back: few rivers produce those flies, but where they do, they show themselves the latter end of April, and the Trout will rise for them very freely—this is supposed to be a true water-fly, and bred from a large cadis. Dub with lemon-coloured mohair, or yellow os-

trich's feather; warp with yellow gold twist, and yellow hackle over all—wings of a pale mallard's feather, yellow or lemon-colour: the wings must be large, longer than the body, and made to lie flat on the back. This is a killing fly on a blustering or windy day, until the May fly appears.

THE ORLE FLY

is a good killing fly from ten or eleven o'clock till four, in very warm weather, all June, especially after the May fly is gone: it has four wings lying close to the back, which should be made of a dark grizzled cock's hackle; the body of a peacock's herl, with dark-red silk.

THE MIDDLE BROWN FLY

is good during July and August: body of calf's hair twisted on pale-yellow silk—the silk to be visible; wings of a mallard's feather.

PISMIRE FLY.

The body of a cock-pheasant's tail, a peacock's herl to be twisted with it, and warp with ruddy

silk ; wings, the light part of a starling's feather, and to be made longer than the body.

THE FÆTID LIGHT-BROWN FLY

is a good killer in the morning during September ; the body of seal's fur of the natural colour ; wings of ruddy-brown, long and large : warp with ruddy silk.

CHAP. XXXVI.

NATURAL FLY-FISHING.

Mark well the various seasons of the year,
How the succeeding insect race appear.

NATURAL fly-fishing is generally termed *dibbing*, or *dapping*, and is practised with a stout rod having a stiff top, running tackle, strong line, and No. 7 or 8 hook, for Trout* and Chub: in this mode of fishing, it is absolutely necessary that you kneel down or stand behind a tree, bush, high weeds, or something to hide your person, or the fish will not rise at your fly or bait. When such a cover can be met with on a stream, this is a killing way of angling, particularly late in the evening. You must draw out as much line as will just reach the surface of the water, with the top of your rod a little raised, and keep the bait in motion upon the surface by gently raising and lowering the top part

* When dapping with a May-fly, put two or three on the hook together, with their heads standing different ways, and pass your hook through them under the wings about the middle of the insect's body.

of the rod: when a fish takes your bait, after a moment or two, strike smartly, and if not too large to endanger breaking, lift him out immediately, for by playing them while dapping, you are very likely to scare away the others by exposing yourself to their sight; but if the wind is brisk, and you stand sufficiently high on a bank or bridge, you may let several yards of line out, or as far as you can see to play the bait—more Trout are frequently killed during a moderate gale than in still weather, as the May-fly is more to be depended on for killing Trout than any other. For Chub, Dace and Bleak, the following baits will be found the most killing.

FOR CHUB,

the best bait in June, July and August, is the humble-bee during the day—late in the evening, a large white moth, bred in willow trees.* They will also take the cockchafer, grasshopper, the fly called father-longlegs, and all kinds of moths, and small butterflies, also large blue flies, bees and wasps, generally preferring the largest: put two

* Artificial moths, bees, butterflies, cockchafers, grasshoppers, &c. may be purchased at the tackle-shops.

grasshoppers or father-longlegs on the hook at a time. These baits are readily procured by persons residing in the country, and easily kept alive, in a gentil-box, with some green leaves. I prefer the live-bait, and seldom use any other. You may always expect to find Chub where willow trees grow, under which they lie in the evening, waiting for any unlucky moth which may chance to settle on the water.

FOR DACE,

the best bait is the common house-fly: you may put two on a No. 10 hook. These flies should be kept in a bottle. Dace are caught of the largest size by dapping, concealing yourself as for Trout and Chub.

FOR BLEAK,

one common house-fly on a No. 12 or 13 hook. Dace and Bleak are also caught by whipping with an artificial fly: sometimes your sport will be increased by putting a gentil on the tip of the hook for Dace, with the artificial fly.

Having given a select list of artificial flies, and also enumerated several natural ones, accompanied with observations on their respective qualities and merits, I shall finally take leave of the subject of fly-fishing, by recommending the young angler, during his noviciate, to feel confidence in pursuing the rules which I have laid down for his practice, and in the use of the flies I have selected, and not to be easily put off his purpose by every person who may say that such a fly is unfit for this or that water, as some people are apt to speak hastily, for want of experience, or perhaps from local prejudice; for it will frequently happen that the fly which is the least praised shall be found the most killing bait: therefore learn to cast your fly skillfully, and expect sport in every stream you cast a bait in—aided by hope and patience, and a favourable breeze, you will seldom fail taking a dish of fish.

CHAP. XXXVII.

RODS AND LINES.

In respect to fly-rods, I believe the London tackle-makers can furnish as good as any that are made for sale, though I know some gentlemen are partial to those manufactured in the North and West parts of England. I have purchased rods at Exeter, for fishing in the river Ex, the Tamar, and other Trout streams in Devonshire, in compliance with the request of some friends who reside in those parts, but I never experienced any advantage in using them over what I carried with me from the metropolis.

Fly-rods are made of bamboo, cane, hickory, hazel, &c. the common hazel rod may be used by the young angler during his noviciate, to practise throwing a fly on land, in a field, or any other convenient place, which practice I should recommend before he casts his bait on the water. The length of a rod for fly-fishing should be from fifteen to eighteen feet.

LINES

are manufactured of hair, &c. twisted, mixed, and plaited, of various lengths and strengths purposely for fly-fishing, some exceedingly fine and long, tapering gradually to the end, and to the length of forty yards: a line should not be less than thirty yards. A yard or two of fine gut, to which the hooks are fastened, is added to the line, and called the bottom. When fly-fishing, use as light a winch as you can, but always prefer the multiplying one.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

WHIPPING, CASTING OR THROWING THE LINE,
AND BAIT.

With pleasant rod, upon the pebbled brook,
Learn skilfully to cast the feathered hook.

IN casting or throwing the line and fly, while yet a novice, draw out the line from the winch in length something more than the rod; but when you can manage it well, you may throw twice this length of line, and deliver your fly to within an inch of the spot you desire: to do this, raise your arm, and forming nearly a circle round your head by waving the rod, cast the line from you before you return your arm from the head, then draw the fly lightly and gently towards the shore, have a quick and attentive eye to your bait, for if a fish rises at it, and you omit that moment striking, the fish is lost, for they immediately discover the fraud and throw the bait from their mouth. Thus continue to cast in your line in search, and fish every yard of water likely to afford sport, and never dis-

pair of success; for sometimes it so happens, that after many fruitless hours spent without a fish ever rising at your fly, you will fill your bag or basket during the last hour.

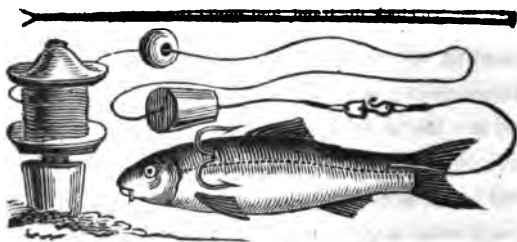
The lighter your fly and line descends on the water the greater the chance of a bite, for thereon depends much of the advantage the experienced angler has over the novice, and which is only to be acquired by practice, and love of the art. Never use more than one hook on your line at a time, till you feel fully confident you can throw your line, with one, to any given distance or place: when you commence fishing any water, endeavour to keep the wind at your back, as it enables you to stand farther out of the fish's sight, and you have the additional advantage of fishing both sides of the stream, if not very broad. In small streams, where the middle is shallow, you will always find a rippling on the surface, in the shallow part: when you cast in your bait always take care to throw it to the opposite side, and draw it slowly towards the rippling, letting it float down some distance, and if the fish like your fly, they will certainly take it; or if you see a fish rise in any part of the water you are fishing in, immediately throw your

bait just beyond it, draw the fly gently over the spot where the fish rose, and if done quickly and neatly, you will generally secure the fish.

All arts and shapes the wily angler tries,
To cloak his fraud, and tempt the finny prize.

CHAP. XXXIX.

1.



2.

1. Rod to place and take up trimmers and dead-lines.
2. Trimmer baited with a live bait.

**FISHING WITH TRIMMERS, &c. FOR JACK, PIKE,
AND EELS.**

UNDER the head of Trolling I slightly noticed trimmers, night-lines, &c. the general use of which all true anglers reprobate and prohibit in the subscription waters, but in free waters *all are fish that come to net*; and as gentlemen may wish occasionally to use them in their own canals, ponds, &c. I shall here give a clear account of the best method for laying them.

The line for a trimmer should be from sixteen to twenty yards in length, of a small, strong cord, (which is sold at the tackle-shops,) somewhat thicker than whipcord. I generally use about twenty yards of the stoutest plaited silk trolling-line, which answers the purpose best, by being less liable to kinkle or get rotten than hempen cord; to this line is fastened a double hook, which must be first tied or whipped on to a length of stout gymp—the end of the gymp, which is fastened to the line, should always be looped. About two or three inches above the gymp, place a cork fast upon the line (no cork answers better than those used for wine-bottles): about two feet above the cork place a perforated bullet, and, to prevent its slipping down to the cork, tie a slip-knot, or put on a large shot close to it, and your line is complete.

The next thing is to bait the hook—this requires a little skill and attention: for Jack and Pike, live Gudgeons, Dace, Roach, and Bleak, about five inches long, are proper baits, but Gudgeons are best. Take your baiting-needle and hook it to the loop-end of the gymp to which the hook is tied, then enter the point of your needle under the

skin of the Gudgeon (or any other fish) near the back, about an inch from the head, and carry it carefully between the skin and flesh to within an inch of the tail, there bring it out, and draw the gyp after it till the hooks come to the place where your needle first entered, where they are to remain; then fasten the loop-end of the gyp to the line, and all is complete, as represented in the cut at the head of this chapter. Choose a place in the water clear from weeds, &c. and cast in your trimmer in the following manner: being provided with a stick with a forked end to it, or a piece of iron made in the shape of the letter Y, made to fix into a joint of your fishing-rod, as represented in the cut with the baited hook, &c.; hold the line with your left hand, take the forked stick or rod in your right, and put the forked part under the line, between the bullet and cork, and then you may place the bait with ease where your judgment directs: the bullet will keep the line down, excepting the part where the cork is fastened to, which is intended to keep the bait from sinking, which, if put on the hook in the manner I have described, without much wounding, will swim strong for more than twenty-four hours. This way of laying a trimmer is superior to every

other practised for Jack and Pike : by using baits somewhat smaller, it is also equally killing for Eels, Perch, Chub, &c. The common method of using the spare part of the line when a bait is cast in, is to tie the end to a stick, and fix it securely in the bank, and coil the remainder of it up so that it will readily give way when a fish strikes the bait ; but I prefer a bank-runner, which prevents the line from the chance of being entangled in the weeds, or checking a fish when taking a bait to his haunt to pouch.* To take your line up, use the forked stick or rod in the way described for dead-lines. Another way of laying a trimmer, or trimmer-fishing, is by winding a line on a piece of round cork, of about five inches in diameter, which has a groove to hold the line ; bait the hook (which should be a single one, No. 4 or 5 tied to gyp,) with a live fish, running it through the gills, or back fin : draw as much line from the groove as will let the bait swim a little below mid-water. These cork trimmers may be thrown into ponds or still waters, and left to swim about, as

* After using trimmer-lines, night-lines, &c. before they are put away, be careful to dry them, or they will soon get rotten. I frequently rub mine well with a piece of wax candle, which strengthens the lines, and preserves them, in some measure, from the effects of wet.

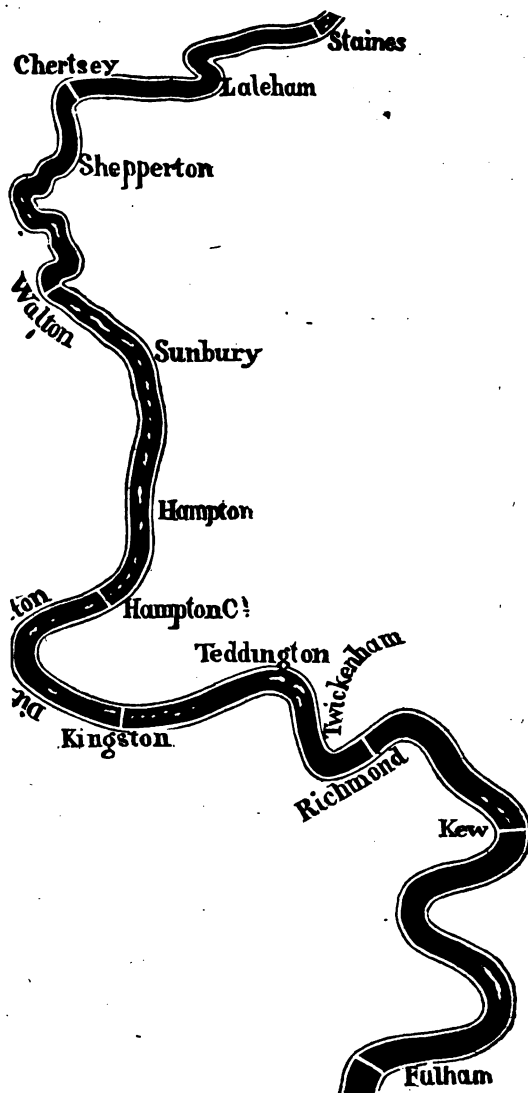
they may be recovered with the assistance of a boat, or your drag-hook : but if in a river, tie two or three yards of cord to the peg in the cork, and fasten it to a stick which you fix in the bank. These trimmers are called men-of-war trimmers, by many anglers. The tackle-shops keep them ready fitted with a line.

LEGER-LINE OR TRIMMER, FOR JACK.

The leger-line is made of plaited silk, whip or laycord, about twelve yards in length, to which affix a hook tied to gyp, and about a foot above fasten a bullet, or a piece of flat lead, perforated, which is to keep the line from drifting away, and leave the hook loose to be a little agitated by the stream, and the bait on it to play about. The bait for this line should be a live Gudgeon, or some other small fish : if a single hook is used, hook the fish by the lip ; if a double one, introduce the gyp at the shoulders near the back, and bring it out near the tail, taking care not to wound the flesh, but only entering it under the skin, and the bait will be as lively as ever.—I would advise the angler always to have a swivel fixed to the line, either for trolling, trimmers, or leger-lines.



MAP OF THE RIVER THAMES.



CHAP. L.

THE RIVER THAMES,* AND ITS FISHERY.

The noble Thames, for ships and fishes fam'd,
The queen of rivers by the poet named.

THIS river consists principally of the united streams of the Isis and Thame. The former rising on the confines of Gloucestershire, a little to the south-west of Cirencester, and becomes navigable at Lechlade; near Oxford it receives the Charwel, and continuing its course by Abingdon to Dorchester, unites with the Thame. After this junction, the united stream continues its course by Wallingford, Reading, Marlow, Henley, Eton, Windsor, Hampton, Richmond, Kew and Brentford, to London; and below London-bridge is covered for several miles with vast numbers of ships from all nations.

* A German poet thus describes the banks of the Thames.

We saw so many woods and princely bowers,
Sweet fields, brave palaces, and stately towers;
So many gardens, drest with curious care,
That Thames with Royal Tiber may compare.

Proceeding on to the sea, it passes Greenwich, Woolwich, and Gravesend, below which it becomes of vast magnitude, and receives the Medway not far from its mouth.

In describing the river Thames fishery, I shall commence at Staines, a pleasant market town about seventeen miles west of London; to which place the jurisdiction of the lord mayor of London over the Thames extends, for the preservation of the river and fish. At this place, and all other parts of the Thames under the above jurisdiction, angling is prohibited from the first of March until the first of June: March, April, and May are called *fence months*, during which time all fresh-water fish cast their spawn, the Trout excepted (which spawns about October). These months are therefore properly held sacred, that the future fish may not be destroyed.

The principal house at Staines is the Bush. Boats may be hired here, and good sport met with in angling near the bridge: between Staines and Laleham are some places suited to bank-fishing.

LALEHAM

is a small village, but extremely rural, and pleasantly situated; the river is very narrow and shallow in this part: on these shallows many fish are taken by whipping, particularly a delicious fish called the Skegger, supposed to be of the Salmon or Trout species. You whip for them with a fly rod, light line, and No. 10 hook, baited with a gentil: these fish are allowed to be caught during the fence months, on the principle that they are going to leave the river, probably never to return, as the time of their migration is during the fence months. In the summer, Chub and Dace are taken here in the same way of angling, substituting a fly for the gentil. Between Laleham and Chertsey-bridge, good Barbel, Roach, &c. are caught in a boat, and from the banks.

CHERTSEY-BRIDGE

is about twenty miles from London, some distance from the town: the house most frequented by anglers, is the Cricketers, situated between the bridge and Chertsey, but there are several other

houses in the neighbourhood affording good accommodation. Boats may be hired here for angling in the deeps, (and tackle, if a visitor should be deficient) with a boatman to attend; the customary charge on these occasions, for the day, is five shillings, and a dinner for the man.

Chertsey deeps contain plenty of fine Barbel, Roach, Dace, &c. also about the bridge, and its wharfings, there is good angling, which may be practised without a boat; here you may take Perch, Roach, Dace, Chub, Bleak, and sometimes a Trout: from hence to Shepperton, through the meadows, you will find several capital swims, where I have had excellent sport with Chub and Perch, both early and late, and have also taken many Roach, Dace, and Bleak in the eddies, when the water was a little coloured.

SHEPPERTON

is near nineteen miles from London, and though a small village, yet the angler will find every accommodation and comfort he can desire: there are two inns in the village, the Anchor, which is an excellent house, and the King's Arms, a good one of the second order.

En passant, I beg my best compliments to Mr. Cracknell, who has frequently increased the angler's pleasure by the gratuitous effusions of his good-natured muse, in celebrating their achievements, particularly in the following song on the female angler, who was a friend of the author's.

THE FEMALE ANGLER.

From town I walk'd to take the air,
Shun smoke and noise of coaches ;
I saw a lovely damsel fair,
Angling for Dace and Roaches.

Close by a brook, with line and hook,
Which curiously was baited,
Attentively the maid did look,
While for a bite she waited.

Struck with her charms, I nearer drew,
To view this lovely creature ;
The line into the brook she threw,
But oh ! with such good nature.

When me this charming girl espied,
She seem'd intimidated :
Don't be afraid, sweet maid, I cried,
Cupid your hook has baited.

My hand and heart, sweet nymph, are thine,
If you will but accept them ;
And all I have to thee resign,
But die if you reject them.

This, and much more, to her I said,
She reply'd, she must away ;
Her friends would think too long she stay'd,
Then sweetly smil'd, and bid good day.

I soon gain'd ber's and friends' consent,
That Delia should be my bride ;
In a few months to church we went,
And the happy knot was ty'd.

Now pass my days in sweet content,
Blest with her fond embraces ;
And Delia owns she does not repent
Angling for Roach and Daces.

Shepperton deeps are well stored with fish ; the new deep, particularly, is a fine steady swim, full of heavy Barbel, Chub, Roach and Dace : above this swim are Gudgeon scowers, which, with the deeps, are fished in a boat. From opposite the deeps down to the ferry there is good bank-fishing for Perch, Roach, Dace and Chub : near the ferry, on the shallows, I have taken several Pope or Ruff, and some Trout. From this ferry to Walton-bridge is good Perch-fishing from the banks, and in the dead water close to the paling of Oatlands Park the angler will find Jack, Perch, and other fish, which have been driven from the river in the time of floods ; in the spring, particularly, many good Jack and Perch are taken here.

On the south side of the river is Oatlands, the beautiful park and seat of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, about a mile from Shepperton: Her Royal Highness the Duchess sometimes takes the diversion of angling, and one of the boatmen, residing in this village, named Dabler, receives an annual salary for attending Her Royal Highness on those occasions. The family of the Pérdues, (boatmen) has for many years deservedly stood well in the estimation of the anglers visiting Shepperton.

On the north side, between Shepperton and Walton-bridge, is Halliford, a small scattered place. The Ship is the house generally used by the anglers who fish in this neighbourhood.

At Walton, likewise, there are some good deeps and swims, and on the opposite side to Hampton, by Sunbury, are many good places for angling in boats, or on the side of the river, for Perch, Roach, Chub, &c. particularly one deep hole and eddy, near Walton-bridge, on the Sunbury side, where Roach are killed, both numerous and heavy. At Walton, the Duke's Head is the house mostly resorted to by anglers; there are also boats and ex-

perienced boatmen, always ready at Walton to attend the sportsman.

HAMPTON

is a most delightful village, pleasantly situated on a rise, commanding beautiful views over the Thames, Moulsey-hurst, and the adjacent country; and, being only fifteen miles from town, is frequently visited by anglers, who find every comfort and accommodation they can wish at the Red Lion, and at the Bell. There is also a circulating library, and a fishing-tackle shop at Hampton, with several boats and boatmen, ever ready to attend, or let their boats to anglers.

Hampton deeps are justly famous for a variety of large fish, particularly Barbel, Chub, Perch, Roach and Dace: Trout are also frequently taken. Near to the side of the late Mr. Garrick's lawn and gardens, and in the meadows, at a short distance from the west side of the town, there are some fine holes, swims and eddies, abounding with Perch, Chub, Roach, and some small Barbel, which can be fished very conveniently from the banks without the assistance of a boat; and when

the water is a little coloured, or if it be late in the evening, many good fish may be taken. These holes may be easily found by strangers, from observing the places in the banks where clay has been dug for mixing ground-bait, and also by noticing where the ground is a good deal trodden.

HAMPTON-COURT.

Two miles nearer London is Hampton-court and bridge; where, in a very deep water, called the water-gallery, (not far from the well-known Toy tavern) is excellent Roach, and especially Perch-fishing, either from the bank or a boat.

THAMES-DITTON

is opposite Hampton-court on the other side of the river, a very pleasant place, about thirteen miles from London, and is generally well attended by anglers: many good fish are taken here in boat or punt-fishing, chiefly Barbel, Chub, Roach and Dace. The Swan is the house most frequented by anglers; and Mr. Lock has the merit of giving general satisfaction to his visitors, and the pleasure

of seeing them frequently take away many pounds of Barbel.

KINGSTON AND HAMPTON-WICK.

Kingston is a good market town, twelve miles from London, parted by the Thames from Hampton-Wick. Much good sport is met with by anglers who resort here for Barbel, Roach, Perch, Gudgeon, and Dace-fishing, particularly in the Gudgeon season ;* for which purpose several boats are kept at both these places.† Between here and Twickenham is some good fishing from the banks, particularly in Teddington meadows, where the fisherman, by noticing where his brother anglers have tracked the ground, will readily find several favourite holes and swims well stored with Roach, Dace, Perch and Gudgeons; but during the summer months these holes are generally choked with weeds.

* At Kingston, some years since, I frequently met a blind gentleman fishing in a punt, attended by a servant: the gentleman was an experienced angler, and killed a fish in good style. His servant baited the hook, and called a bite.

† The attention of the boatman named Brown, at the Wick, is well known to the anglers who fish about Kingston-bridge, and its vicinity.

TWICKENHAM.

"Slow let us trace the matchless vale of Thames,
Far winding up to where the muses haunt
In Twit'nam's bowers, _____
_____ to royal Hampton's pile,
To Clermont's terrac'd height, and Esher's groves."

This is a charming spot, about eleven miles from the metropolis, and has two good houses, where the angler may take up his abode, and have every attention paid him, namely, the Kings's Head, and the George. Angling at Twickenham is mostly practised in boats, which are easily procured, with baits, lines, and other requisites, by inquiring at your inn, or for Mr. Simcock: the lover of Roach and Dace-fishing may here find the best of sport—a few Barbel are occasionally taken, but not large. The best part of the season is in the autumn, when Roach and Dace retire to the deeps, which are extensive off Twickenham. The next place is

RICHMOND,

where Barbel, Roach, Dace, Perch and Gudgeons are caught from the banks, as well as in boats—

from hence to Isleworth, and its vicinity, is good Perch-fishing. Roach and Dace are also taken all the way from Richmond-bridge to Kew-bridge, by angling off the horse-path ; but it is necessary that the angler should be apprized that the tide flows up as high as Teddington, and that during its ebb, and at high water, few fish of any kind are taken. The tide certainly does not affect the water much except at the full and new moon, at which time it is high water at Richmond about five o'clock : by noticing this, the angler from London may prevent being disappointed in his expectations of sport, and save himself a profitless journey.

The best place for bank-fishing at Richmond is between the bridge and the Pigeons public-house ; this part has lately been cleansed and deepened : good sport is often met with in angling here for Roach, Dace, Perch, &c. Barbel are also frequently taken.

KEW AND PUTNEY BRIDGES.

Under the arches of both these bridges very fine Roach are taken : the proper time to angle here is at or near low water. From these bridges to

London there is but little bank-fishing, from the strength of the tide and current.

**BATTERSEA, WESTMINSTER, AND BLACKFRIAR'S
BRIDGES.**

Under and about the starlings of all these bridges many large Roach are caught, at or near low water. Fishing in these places, of course, can only be accomplished in a boat, which you may hire for a shilling an hour.

As the rivers Thames and Lea are the chief sources whence the London anglers derive their amusement, I shall state the seasons when the fish feed best in each river, and by attending to which the inexperienced angler may save many fruitless journies, and know best how to divide his time, and enjoy his amusement in both rivers. And first of the Thames.

Angling is prohibited (as before observed) in the Thames during the months of March, April and May. In June commences Gudgeon-fishing, and continues till the latter end of July, during which time innumerable fine Gudgeons are taken,

frequently from thirty to fifty dozen in a day's angling, and also many Perch and Dace. In the latter end of July the Barbel begin to feed, and continue till October. From Michaelmas till Christmas is the best season for catching heavy Roach.

Having thus brought the angler safely to town, I shall next beg his attention to a description of the river Lea, its fishery, and the places adjacent.



THE RIVER LEA



CHAP. XLI.

THE RIVER LEA AND FISHERY DESCRIBED.

The gulfy Lea its sedgy tresses rears.

THE river Lea takes its rise in Bedfordshire, and is navigable from the county town of Hertford to Blackwall and Limehouse, a distance of thirty miles, dividing the counties of Hertfordshire and Middlesex from Essex, where it empties itself into the Thames, near London : this river, though but a small stream when compared with the Thames, deserves the admiration of the natural philosopher, and the lover of angling, for the beauty of the surrounding country, and the valuable fish it contains. The valley through which it flows, for many miles, is most delightfully picturesque ; the towns, villages, and seats on the west, the forest scenery and bold hills on the east, are not surpassed by any I am acquainted with : the historian, and lover of antiquities, also, will here find something worthy of investigation. In the time of the great King Alfred it was of considerable consequence, for we are

informed, that during his reign the Danes, with a hostile fleet of twenty vessels, filled with troops, arrived, and sailed up this river eighteen or twenty miles, spreading terror and alarm around ; but these vessels were entirely destroyed, with most of their crews.

The fish are better protected and fed in this than in any other navigable river, both by nature and art ; several miles are preserved for the angler's diversion, and every care is taken to protect the fish from poachers : the size and fine flavour of the Pike, Trout, Carp, Perch, Eels, Gudgeons, and various other species, prove that nature has not been sparing in providing for the inhabitants of the river Lea.

The following rules form the basis on which these subscription waters are regulated and protected.

1. That the subscribers to this fishery do pay annually, on the 1st of March, the sum of twenty shillings, for leave to angle in this water.
2. That any member found using a net, snare, or trimmer in this water, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one guinea, and be excluded.

3. That no member shall refuse to show another his ticket when asked, nor give impertinent or abusive language, under the penalty of two shillings and sixpence.
 4. That no member shall troll before the first Saturday in July, nor after the 28th of February, under the penalty of ten shillings and sixpence for each offence.
 5. That it shall be understood, by every member, that the renter of the water has liberty to catch Eels, but no other fish, except for baits; nor is he allowed to sell any fish (except Eels) on any pretence, under the penalty of five pounds for every offence.
 6. The fines, forfeitures, and penalties to go towards defraying the expenses of the annual dinner of the subscribers to this fishery.
 7. Resolved, that no member shall wrangle, or disturb the peace of the company, in or out of the house, under the penalty of two shillings and sixpence for each offence.
- N. B. Day tickets allowed at one shilling each for angling, but day subscribers not to troll.

HERTFORD

is a borough, and the county town of Hertfordshire, twenty-one miles from London, a place of great note formerly, but now exceedingly dull, except at the assize time, or when an election for a member of parliament takes place. The angler may take some good Trout, Dace, &c. in t

neighbourhood, and fish the river Lea to Ware, about a mile distant.

WARE

is a large and populous market town, on the High North Road, twenty miles from London, situated close to the river Lea, and has many fine Trout, Eels, &c. in the water around it: this river is a free fishery from Ware to Stanstead, between which towns you pass near the little village of Amwell, celebrated in sentimental poetry by Mr. Scott, and where there is a curious epitaph in the church-yard, much read and considered—it is as follows :

That which a being was, what does it show ?
That being which it was, it is not now ;
To be what 'tis, is not to be: you see
That which now is not, shall a being be.

KING'S ARMS.

The next place to Stanstead is Mr. Shepherd's, the King's Arms, near the Rye-house.* At this place

* The Rye-house, (now a workhouse) is famous for being the place intended for the assassination of Charles the Second, on his return this way from Newmarket.—See *Hume's History of England*.

I would strongly recommend the angler to take up his quarters as long as his convenience will allow him, for here he will meet with good sport in fishing, and the best accommodation at the house, which is a neat inn, and much frequented by the lovers of angling. In consequence of its distance from the metropolis (eighteen miles), the company which use this house is more select than at many others nearer London ; the house has a very inviting and pretty appearance as you approach it in passing over the New River, and the charming corn fields, or downs, near Hoddesdon, from which it is distant about a mile : this house and water are surrounded by numerous woodland rural walks and rides ; there are also some ancient ruins in the neighbourhood worth the antiquarian's research.

SHEPHERD'S WATER.

The whole of this water is well stored with a variety of fish, and the angler will meet with many deep still holes, swims, and eddies, where, if he possesses tolerable skill, he cannot fail getting some fine well-fed Jack, Pike, Carp, Chub, Gudgeons, Roach, Perch, Eels, &c. The several dates and drawings in the house will show what kind of fish,

in point of size, the angler is likely to meet with in this water. The people belonging to the house generally direct the stranger to those parts of the river where he is likely to have sport, but my own choice is that part of the water from the Oak-tree Field,* where the angler will find a considerable length of a gentle steady swim, free from weeds, seldom less than ten feet deep, with a clear level bottom, plentifully stored with fine Chub, Roach, Perch, Jack, Pike, &c. and entirely removed from the barge-path. There is also good Roach-fishing from the barge-path between the four clap-styles; and in the pool or tumbling-bay called Black-pool, by Crane's-lock, there is generally a good Trout or two, and heavy Carp and Chub.

HODDESDON

is a cheerful, clean, healthy town, seventeen miles from London, and most pleasantly situated, commanding several fine views. Here is a circulating library, well stocked with books, stationary, &c.

* In this water a friend of mine killed a Chub, in the month of February, weighing four pounds and a half, with a single hair line and No. 12 hook, baited with one gentil, and landed his fish without the assistance of a net.

several good inns,* and, among others, Batty's, the Black Lion, is noted for home-brewed ale of a superior strength and flavour. Stage coaches pass through here almost every hour, which give to the town a bustling and lively appearance. Many anglers who visit these parts put up at Hoddesdon, and go to Shepherd's, near the Rye-house, or other parts of the river Lea, fish during the day, and return in the evening to their respective inns. If the angler should meet with loss by breaking of lines, hooks, &c. while fishing in the waters near Hoddesdon, he may get assistance from an ingenious tradesman and good angler in the town, named Sherrall, who is ever ready to relieve a brother of the angle when in distress. This town is chiefly supplied with water from a fountain, which empties itself through an urn, held under the arm of a female stone statue, which stands in the middle of the town, and is thus noticed by Prior :

A nymph with an urn, that divides the highway,
And into a puddle throws the mother of tea.

* At the George inn waggons, containing wooden tanks or wells, used to stop, for the last time, on their journey to London from the fens in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. These tanks contained Jack, Pike, Carp and Tench, for the London market, where the fish were delivered alive ; for which purpose the water was changed several times during the journey, and the last time at Hoddesdon.

PAGE'S WATER.

This water joins Shepherd's. Page's, though a public house, is lonely, and not much suited for the lodging and accommodation of the angler, yet there is good fishing here at some seasons of the year for Pike, Chub, Roach, &c. and also in the stream called the Mill-river, running across the meads to the westward of the Lea, particularly at a place called Calais-point, or Breechesmaker's-hole. This stream supplies Hoddesdon and Broxbourn-mills, and empties itself into the Lea near Broxbourn-bridge.

BROXBOURN.

The Crown, at Broxbourn-bridge, is situated close to the river, and presents a cheerful appearance as you approach it, from the number of fowls, pigeons, cows, &c. feeding around the house. The angler and contemplative man may here find a home; every attention is paid to render his situation comfortable by the most obliging behaviour, cleanliness, &c. of the proprietors, Mrs. Scorer and Sons, who rent the waters above

and below the Crown, the former meeting Page's water, the latter down to the King's Weir.* In this water are large Jack, Pike, Chub, Perch, Roach, Dace, Eels, &c. : this house is also frequented by the gunner, as there is a good deal of game around, with wild-fowl, and many snipes in the marshes.

CARTHAGENA WATER.

The Carthagenawater, or Tumbling-bay, contains numerous large Jack, Pike, Chub, Perch, and sometimes fine Trout. There is good Roach and Chub-fishing at the island, and by the willows, near the house ; also in Nazing-marsh,† and round Mr. Waller's mill.

* That part of Scorer's water which runs through Nazing-marsh contains some fine deep holes. Here the late much-respected Mr. Walker took eleven Chub, during a few hours' angling, each fish weighing from three to three pounds and a half : his baits were gentils, the line fine gut, quill float, and No. 10 hook.—The largest Trout taken in this water lately was killed by Mr. Laurie, with a palmer-fly: this Trout weighed five pounds and a quarter. The largest Chub, weighing six pounds and a quarter, was caught by Mr. Carruthers, by dapping with a bee.

† — Where black Nazing's lonely tower o'erlooks
Her verdant fields. Scott,

WALTHAM ABBEY.

From the King's Weir to Waltham Abbey you may take Jack, Chub, Roach, &c. From Waltham Abbey to Bleakhall there is no particular place to detain the angler, since the Swan and Pike* public-house and water have become private property, the proprietor not being willing to grant permission to the angler to try his skill. To the left, near Sewardstone-mills, stands the deserted unlicensed public-house, the Crown, formerly much

* The waters lately belonging to the Swan and Pike were well stored with Trout, Barbel, Pike, and other fish. About five years since, Mrs. John Astley (of the Royal Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge,) killed a fine Trout here, weighing nearly ten pounds: she took it by spinning a Minnow, and I must confess that the lady killed her fish in high style. Mr. Holmes (of Newington), a brother of the angler, landed it.

The Swan and Pike used often to be visited by the late worthy Mr. Kirby, who was, I believe, a descendant of the Kirbys, so well known to anglers from their improvements in fishing-hooks. It is thought that Prince Rupert, nephew to Charles the First, taught Kirby the art of tempering steel, and I think with great probability, as the Prince was a man of science, and was living in Beech-lane, Barbican, when Kirby kept a shop in Golden-lane. A part of the garden, &c. belonging to Prince Rupert, still remains, and is now occupied by a carpenter of the name of Brame, from whose premises I have frequently viewed those remains of former splendour.

frequented : about a milè further, near Chinkford, is Shury's (late Carpenter's) subscription-water and house, at a guinea per annum ; but this house has no accommodation or license, therefore the angler must bring bait for himself as well as for the fish when he visits this place.

BLEAKHALL, OR COOK'S FERRY,*

is a house for the accomodation of anglers, and is situated close to the river, in a sequestered rural spot, near Edmonton, about eight miles from London, and for many years well known to, and frequented by, the lovers of angling : the waters are well stored with fine large Carp, Barbel, Chub, Jack, Pike, Roach, Gudgeons, Perch, Eels, &c. which are preserved for the diversion and amusement of anglers at the annual subscription of fifteen shillings, or one shilling for a day ticket.

* Before the bridge was built at this place, it was a ferry, known formerly by the name of Jeremy's, but latterly Cook's ferry. Old Matthew Cook was well known to the old anglers for his rudeness and eccentricity, and for his love of the feline race ; for he used to keep many cats about the house, much to the vexation and inconvenience of his guests : the average number was fourteen.

BOWERBANK'S WATER.

Adjoining this is private property, belonging to Mr. Bowerbank, abounding with fine Barbel, Chub, Roach, Dace, &c. who, though an admirer of angling, and a skilful angler, will not permit trolling in his water; but cheerfully and politely allows angling for Carp, Barbel, Roach, Chub, &c. to any person of decent address, who makes application for that purpose.

BANNISTER'S WATER.

Below Mr. Bowerbank's is a division called Bannister's-water, with a public-house belonging to it, situated on the cross-road from Tottenham High Cross to Walthamstow, Woodford, and Epping forest. There are many fish taken in the waters round this house during the season, which are much frequented, being but a short distance from town. From hence, to the Horse and Groom at Lea-bridge, the river is entirely free for angling, to the extent of about two miles, passing by Mr. Pratt's mill, Tottenham, the High-bridges, Lower-

Clapton, and High-hill ferry, to the Jolly Angler public-house, near Lea-bridge.

THE HORSE AND GROOM SUBSCRIPTION-HOUSE

is most pleasantly situated a short distance from Lea-bridge, close to the river-side, commanding extensive views over the marshes to Walthamstow, Epping forest, Low-Layton, &c. To the latter place is a charming ride, in summer, over the marshes, particularly during hay-making, after which season the marshes are well stocked with oxen, cows, horses, and other cattle, which much enliven the scene during the remainder of the summer; in the winter, snipes, herons, and wild-fowl are to be met with in these marshes. The Horse and Groom being so short a distance from the metropolis (about three miles and a half only,) induces the lovers of angling and rural scenery often to visit this house, which may be done with little expense, either of time or money; the Clapton stages coming within half a mile of Lea-bridge every hour in the day, from eight o'clock in the morning till eight at night, thereby enabling the London angler to enjoy his favourite amusement for a few hours daily, when he would

otherwise be deprived, from the distance of other waters. The proprietor of the house and waters (Mr. Sparrey) I have always found extremely desirous of giving every assistance to promote the success of the angler, and very attentive to accommodate them in the best possible manner his house will afford. The water belonging to the Horse and Groom is preserved solely for the use of subscribers, at ten shillings and sixpence per annum, or one shilling per day.

The water extends about a mile, running through Layton and Hackney marshes; and, perhaps, no mile of water in the river Lea contains more fish, or a greater variety. The following fish are taken by angling in this water—Jack, Pike, Carp, Tench, Perch, Barbel, Chub, Bream, Roach, Dace, Bleak, Gudgeons, Salmon, Trout, Eels, &c.: the Carp, in particular, are remarkably fine, and but few, I believe, are to be met with in any other part of the river Lea; the Gudgeons are also unusually large in this water, and the number caught by the anglers daily, is astonishing. There are numerous deep holes, swims, eddies, and scowers, in this water, known by the names of the Half-moon, Broad-swim, the Potatoo-hole, Clark's-ditch, John-

son's-swim, the Friends, &c. There are several Salmon in this part of the river Lea, which frequently disturb the quiet angler when fishing for Roach. At the Horse and Groom are fitted up several small closets, called lockers, to hold the rods and tackle of such anglers who frequent it, secured by locks and keys, which are severally kept by each individual, on paying a small remuneration for the use thereof: it is scarcely necessary for me to point out the great convenience of these lockers to the angler who has ever been noticed when carrying his rod through the streets.

WHITE-HOUSE WATER.

For many years this was a favourite and well-frequented place by the lovers of angling of the old school, but it is now much neglected, particularly since the dwelling-house was consumed by fire, which happened about two years since. Between this water and Bromley are several streams or branches of the river running through the marshes and meadows, and all join or fall into Bow-creek, at Bromley-mills.

At Stratford, Bromley, and West-Ham, a great

many good Roach, Dace, Flounders, &c. are taken in the mill-pools and waters around; but it is very unpleasant fishing, the tide leaving the banks extremely dirty and slippery: the angler is also continually annoyed by the many passengers, as to "what sport?" "do the fish bite?" and other rude interrogations. About a mile below Bromley, at Blackwall, the river Lea is lost in the majestic Thames.

The months of March, April and May, are the three best in the year for angling in the river Lea, especially for Carp, Perch, Barbel, Chub, Roach, Dace, Eels and Gudgeons: during these months, many exceedingly fine Gudgeons are caught, and some few Trout, Tench, &c. During part of June and July, few fish are taken in the Lea. From August till Michaelmas is the second season for Barbel, Carp, Chub, Perch, &c. From Michaelmas till February there is very little sport in angling for Roach in this river, within ten miles of London, (except about Bromley mills and Lea-bridge) but you may troll, and expect to take good Jack and Pike till March in every part of this river.

The river Lea affords many more conveniencies

to angle from its banks than the Thames, and is therefore preferred by many anglers, who object to be confined in a boat or punt, which must be submitted to, generally speaking, in fishing in the Thames, within several miles of the metropolis, particularly if you angle for Barbel.

The rivers Thames and Lea, with others of note, are thus comprehended in one of Mr. Drayton's sonnets :

Our floods' queen, Thames, for ships and swans is crown'd,
And stately Severn for her shore is praised ;
The crystal Trent for fords and fish renown'd,
And Avon's fame to Albion's cliffs is raised :
Carlegion Chester vaunts her holy Dee,
York many wonders of her Ouse can tell ;
The Peak her Dove, whose banks so fertile be,
And Kent will say her Medway does excel :
Cotswold commends her Isis to the Tame,
Our northern borders boast of Tweed's fair flood ;
Our western parts extol their Willy's fame,
And the old Lea brags of the Danish blood.

CHAP. XLII.

THE RIB, STORT, NEW RIVER, MOLE, BODING,
AND WEY.

THE RIB RIVER, HERTS..

IN a part of this river, better known by the local name of Litchford-brook, are many fine Trout, and much sport is experienced during the summer season : this water is near Puckeridge.

THE STORT RIVER.

The little river Stort runs from Bishop's Stortford, and is navigable to the Lea, into which it empties itself near Hoddesdon, passing by Sawbridgeworth and Harlow ; this river is chiefly noted for Jack, Pike, and Perch, but contains Roach, Dace, Eels, &c. As I was once roving for Perch on the banks of the Stort, I met a brother of the angle trolling on horseback : from the singularity of the case, I inquired into the cause of his being on horseback, suspecting that he had become indolent,

but found it arose from weakness of a broken leg—by a little practice, he managed his tackle very well, and killed many good fish without dismounting.

THE NEW RIVER*

has many fish in all parts of it, from Islington to its source, near Ware in Hertfordshire: the fish are not so large as those caught in the Thames or Lea, but this river being perfectly free for all persons to angle in, (and very narrow near London,) it is particularly well calculated for the young angler to practise in: he may here take Chub, Roach, Dace, Perch, Gudgeons, Bleak, Eels, and Minnows, within a mile of the metropolis. In the preserved parts, about Southgate, Enfield, and Winchmore-Hill, the New River can boast of several good Carp, Jack, Chub, large Gudgeons, and Eels.

* This fine artificial stream is near forty miles in length, and has upwards of two hundred bridges, and forty-three sluices: over and under it many small brooks and water-courses have their passage between the basin at Chadwell and London.

THE RIVER MOLE.

The sullen Mole, that hides his diving flood.

This river is so called from its running under ground in a part of its course, and is very famous for Pike, Jack, Perch, Chub, Carp, Roach, Dace, Gudgeons; and other fish. The Mole empties itself into the Thames at East-Moulsey in Surrey, where the angler will find good sport, particularly in the neighbourhood of Esher, and on to Cobham, Dorking, and Reigate. In the course of this route there are many good deep, dark holes, full of fish: in short, there is no river, of its size, containing more variety, or better fish, than the Mole.

THE RADING.

This little river contains many deep holes, and fine fish, particularly about Ongar, Ai-bridge, Loughton, Woodford-bridge, and all the way to Ilford and Barking: there are some good holes at the back of Wanstead, near the Red-bridge. This river produces Jack, Pike, Perch, Carp, Tench, Roach, Chub, and Eels, in abundance. Close on

the right-hand side of Red-bridge is a famous deep hole, well stored with Jack, Perch, Chub, and Roach. Allowing for its breadth and depth of water, the frequency of its being robbed by poachers, &c. few waters are better stored, and there are many good fish taken out of it by angling. I have seldom met with larger Chub than in the Roding, or finer well-fed Jack and Pike: this river takes its rise at Cranfield, in Essex, and falls into the Thames, after passing through Barking-Creek.

THE RIVER WEY.

From Godalmin to Guildford, and on to Woking, and from thence to Byfleet, there is good fishing for Jack, Pike, Bream, Tench, Chub, Perch, &c. and from Byfleet to the Thames, at Wey-bridge, (where this river discharges itself,) are plenty of fish, and frequently good Carp are taken, as also fine Flounders and Tench.

CHAP. XLIII.

PADDINGTON, CAMBERWELL, AND CROYDON
CANALS.

THE PADDINGTON CANAL

has several Roach, Chub, Perch, Gudgeons, Eels, and Jack; Roach are taken of a very good size, particularly about the wharfs, and close to the first bridge from Paddington, on the west side: you may take fish all the way to the Mitre-tavern, near Wormwood-scrubs, about three miles from Paddington, and from thence to the Grand Junction Canal, and on to Uxbridge. It is necessary the angler should be informed that the Roach in this canal will seldom take a gentil. I have never found gentils of so little use as in this water, where paste is the killing-bait for Roach, and red-worms for Perch, Gudgeons, &c.

THE CAMBERWELL CANAL

is stored with Jack, Pike, Perch, Roach, Eels,

and some Carp and Tench, from Camberwell to Deptford ; but the angler will find the best sport in trolling between the bridge or arch over the Kent Road, and that which goes over Deptford Lower Road, between which arches or bridges the water is deep and broad : from the Deptford Road to the Thames at Rotherhithe, this canal will afford amusement to those who like angling for small Eels and Flounders.

THE CROYDON CANAL,

which passes under the Kent Road, near New Cross, winding through corn-fields and woods to Sydenham-common, is navigable from Deptford (passing Sydenham) to Croydon : in this canal are many good fish, and much retired and pleasant angling : (the views and general rural scenery are rarely to be excelled) it contains fine Perch, Roach, Gudgeons, Eels, &c. and was free for any one to angle in, all the way to Croydon, in the year 1812, which was the last time I angled in it. The Camberwell and Croydon canals are both supplied with water from the Thames at Rotherhithe.

AT SYDENHAM

are some pieces of water well-stored with fine Carp, which are free to the angler on his paying an annual subscription: Sydenham is a very pretty village, in a retired situation on the south-side of Norwood, about eight miles from the capital.

CHAP. XLIV.

WATERS AND PONDS NEAR LONDON.

WELLINGTON-WATER

is a large piece of water, situated between Bethnal-green Road and the Hackney Road, and is well-stocked with fish, kept for the angler's diversion at one guinea per annum subscription.

CLAPHAM COMMON, &c.

There are some ponds on Clapham-common, and at Hampstead-heath, which are free for any person to angle in: here may be taken Perch, Crucian Carp, and some others. Fishing in these ponds will tend to the practice and improvement of the young angler, who wishes to acquire skill in the pleasant and delightful art of angling.

HORNSEY-WOOD.

In the gardens of Hornsey-wood tea-house and

tavern, the angler may meet with tolerable sport: this pond is well stocked with Carp, Tench, Perch, Roach, &c. Any person taking refreshment at the house will be allowed to angle in this water by asking permission at the bar. Chewed bread is the best ground-bait here, and in most still waters where you angle for Carp, Tench, and Roach.

AT GODSTONE, OR GODSTONE-GREEN,

a village in Surrey, nineteen miles from London, are some waters containing numerous large Carp, in which you are suffered to angle by paying thirteen-pence per pound for what you catch and take away. I knew an angler from London, who took in one day as many Carp as came to three pounds twelve shillings: he was then, though reluctantly, obliged to desist, fearing his purse would barely pay his expenses to town. These Carp run from three to five pounds each. The White Hart is the best house of accommodation in Godstone.

DAGENHAM-BREACH.

Near the village of Dagenham, in Essex, is a

fine piece of water, more than seven miles in circumference, and in many parts of great depth, called Dagenham-Breach, made by the overflowing of the river Thames, from an exceeding high tide, and an easterly wind, in the year 1703, which broke down the banks, and laid some thousands of acres under water; the whole was drained off excepting this piece of water, by a Capt. John Perry, in the year 1714, after two years' labour, for the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds, which was voted by parliament for that purpose. This water is well stored with Jack, very large Pike, Eels, Perch, Roach, &c. and likewise with Bream, which are more numerous here than in any piece of water I am acquainted with. No still water can compare with Dagenham-Breach, (at least near London) for variety and numbers of fine fish. This water is preserved for the amusement of angling, at two guineas per annum subscription.

CHISELHURST.

On Chiselhurst-common in Kent, between eleven and twelve miles from London, are several ponds stored with Carp, Perch, &c. particularly the pond adjoining to the Queen's Head inn gardens, which

is, or was, but a few years since, full of Carp and Perch : in this pond I have often caught with a red worm, ground-baiting with chewed bread, four or five dozen of Carp and Perch during an afternoon's angling, weighing from a quarter of a pound to a pound and a half each.

AT STANMORE, IN MIDDLESEX,

ten miles from London, at the upper end of the village on the common, near the Vine public house, are two or three ponds stored with Perch, Tench, &c. particularly the one known by the name of the Spring Pond, so called from being chiefly supplied by a neighbouring spring of exceeding fine water : this pond is of a considerable size, free from weeds, and generally of a clear gravelly bottom, famous for breeding Perch, which are very numerous, and thrive amazingly fast ; there are also some fine Carp, Eels, &c. The north side is the most shallow, and among the grass and weeds which grow in the early part of the summer, the Carp are frequently found : from the opposite banks over the rushes, and about the flood-gate, you will have the best sport in angling for Perch. Between this pond and the Marquis of Abercorn's

seat, the Priory, (about a mile distant) is a large piece of water called the Long Pond, which belongs to Mr. Clutterbuck, the brewer: in this pond or canal are caught some fine Jack and Pike.

ALDENHAM.

On Aldenham Common, about a mile north of Stanmore, and near the little village of Elstree, the angler will find a large deep piece of water, into which Aldenham-brook empties itself, and which extends across the common a considerable distance. It was intended to supply some streams or canals in the neighbourhood, and from its depth the fish are in a great measure preserved from poachers: it is very well stocked with Perch, Carp, Dace, Gudgeons and Eels. This brook abounds with that little singular fish called the Loach or Stone Loach.

EPHING FOREST.

Just on the entrance of Epping forest, by the Green Man, the angler will find a pond abounding with large Carp and Eels. Near this spot there are several other ponds in which are Carp, Tench,

Eels, Roach, and Crucian Carp; likewise in the pond close to the George, at Wunstead, and in a large piece of water near the Golden Eagle, at Snarebrook: this is a subscription-water, stocked with Jack, Pike, Carp, Eels, &c. These waters are all within a mile of each other.

Our plentiful streams a various race supply—

The bright-eyed Perch, with fins of Tyrian dye;

The silver Eel, in shining volumes roll'd;

The yellow Carp, in scales bedropp'd with gold;

Swift Trout, diversified with crimson stains;

And Pikes, the tyrants of the watery plains.

Pope's Windsor Forest.

CHAP. XLV.

HINTS TO ANGLERS, WITH BRIEF REMARKS ON
ANGLING IN EVERY MONTH OF THE YEAR.

DURING the winter quarter the angler must not expect many days, or even hours, when he can indulge in his favourite amusement; for the pinching frost which binds up every water in icy chains, is scarcely less favourable than the boisterous winds and heavy rains, which cause the rivers to overflow and inundate the low lands around them, and not only disturb and discolour the waters, but even render them, in many cases, inaccessible. This, therefore, is the proper time for the angler to examine his tackle, and repair whatever is amiss; to see whether his stock of the various articles requisite is complete, and if not, to add to it whatever is wanting. The rods should be now examined, and repaired if any repairs are wanting, and above all, new varnishing should be done at this season; and, by the way, let me advise my angling friends to be particular in scraping off the old varnish before they put on new, or if they even sand their rods

APRIL.

All the fish enumerated in March, with the addition of Trout, will feed this month, and sometimes Tench (in rivers), also Barbel, Bleak, Flounders and Eels—baits as before. Angle in shallows, sharps, &c. as in March.

MAY.

During this month Eels will run and take a bait night and day, and all the different species of fresh-water fish now feed and take baits at top and bottom of the water; also in ponds, you may expect sport. Still prefer to angle in the shallows, sharps, streams and eddies.

JUNE.

This month the angler will find but indifferent sport, most fish having recently spawned; and are out of condition, except Trout, which are now healthy and strong. Angle in the streams, eddies and currents.

JULY.

All fresh-water fish will now feed, but best in the morning and evening, and will take a variety of baits; but from the quantity of food they get from weeds, and not having quite recovered from spawning they will not take a bait freely: still continue to angle in the streams and scowers.

AUGUST.

All kinds of fish will take a bait more freely than last month, but best very early, and late in the evening: prefer the stream during this month for angling.

SEPTEMBER.

This month is a good season for most kinds of angling, from early in the morning till late at night. Barbel, Chub, Roach and Dace are now leaving the weeds, and get into deep water.

OCTOBER.

This month is good for trolling and bottom fishing for Roach and Chub, but not for fly-fishing, or angling in ponds or still waters. The weeds are now sour and rotten, and the fish are all in holes and deep water.

NOVEMBER.

Chub, Roach, Jack and Pike will still feed, and sometimes freely in the middle of the day.

DECEMBER.

Chub, Roach, Jack and Pike continue to afford the angler amusement and profit, if a favourable opportunity offers to exercise his skill, which seldom occurs this month, as the waters are generally too thick; or frozen up.

CHAP. XLVI.

Good nature sets our hearts at ease,
—— and softens pain and sorrow.

**RULES AND OBSERVATIONS RELATIVE TO
ANGLING.**

To prevent disputes, it is generally understood and agreed to among anglers, that a distance the length of rod and line, or thirty feet, shall be kept between each person while angling.

When you have made choice of a place to fish, first plumb the depth truly, and with as little disturbance to the water as may be; let your line with the plummet to it remain in the water while you make and cast in the ground bait, by which time the line will be softened and stretched, consequently less likely to break. If the water is still, throw in small pieces of ground bait, and keep as far from the water as you can.

After a day's fishing, make it a rule to examine your tackle, particularly the lines and hooks, as

some part of the line may probably be chafed and weakened, by rubbing against strong weeds, the shelves under the banks, or other causes : take out any defective part and replace it by a new length ; also see that the hooks you have used are still sharp, and tight enough tied to use again ; if not, re-tie them, and occasionally rub your lines with a little sweet oil, mutton-suet or wax-candle, to keep them from suddenly snapping, which they are apt to do when too dry.

Accustom yourself to use fine tackle, which will the sooner make you a skilful angler by greater care being requisite in using it : if you perchance break your tackle, do not loose your temper, but sit down, and diligently repair the damage done, and begin again, recollecting that " Hope and Patience support the fisherman."

When you tie a knot, in making or repairing a line, always soak the gut or hair in warm water ; if that cannot be obtained, hold it in your mouth until soft, otherwise in tying the gut or hair while dry, it will surely break.

When soft rain falls, or the day turns out foggy,

gloomy and close, most kinds of fish will feed, especially in ponds.

If hail falls, or the day proves very cold, and a strong wind blowing, the angler must not expect much sport: neither will the fish take a bait late in the day in winter; therefore only angle a few hours at mid-day, and exactly reverse the rule in summer.

"If ask'd, "What wind suits angling best?"

I answer, "A The south, or south-west."

It generally happens in the months of July and August that the water in rivers, &c. is very low, and loaded both on the surface and bottom with alway weeds, in consequence of which the watery element becomes unhealthy; the angler must not expect the fish to bite freely until a storm or heavy rain agitate and purify the waters: immediately after which, there will be good sport in fishing for Barbel, Roach, Chub, and most kinds of fish.

The angler should not be discouraged, or lose his taste for fishing because he does not always

meet with success ; for if he could take many fish every time he used his angle, he would find the pleasure of angling considerably diminished. A good day's sport, occasionally, keeps desire alive—too much ceases to excite.

For your health's sake, never drink water out of rivers and ponds while in a perspiration : also be careful to keep your feet dry, by wearing strong boots or shoes, which should be frequently well saturated with the following mixture : take half a pound of chopped mutton suet, and six ounces of bees-wax cut into pieces, to which add about an ounce of powdered rosin ; simmer the whole in a pipkin till it is well mixed : when you wish to use it, render it liquid by melting, and rub it well into the leather with a brush. This mixture will make leather water-proof, and answers better than oily mixtures ; the bees-wax, &c. soon sets and hardens, thereby filling up the pores of the leather.

When you use the landing-net, avoid touching the line with it, or you hazard breaking it and losing your fish.

Where'er dear brothers, you shall go to fish,
I wish you luck to take a handsome dish
Of Carp, Tench, Pike, Perch, Barbel, Dace or Roach;
By angling fair—I pray you never peach;
But first, good sirs, a useful lesson take,
From an old brother *Bob*, an angling rake:
Before you quit your homes, look round, and think
If all your *traps* are right, with cash for meat and drink,
Worms, gentils, paste and graves you must provide,
Good lines, floats, plummets, and spare hooks beside,
And when your sport is done, bear this in mind—
Look well about, that naught is left behind.

From June till November, fish feed or bite best in the mornings and evenings; from November to May the middle of the day is best, unless the weather is remarkably warm or muggy, in that case you will meet with sport from daylight till dark: and again, during the summer, if the weather is dark and cloudy, or warm, drizzling rain falls, you may expect sport in the middle of the day, and till it is quite dark.

When you see Trout, Chub, or Salmon leap out of the water at flies, moths, &c. and Jack, Pike, and Perch shoot after the small fish, steadily pursue your amusement of angling, for the fish are then on the feed.

In fly-fishing you will meet with the best sport after a shower of rain that does not thicken the water, but it has little effect in bottom-fishing, unless enough falls to colour the water: the fish then come near the sides or banks, expecting food to be washed from the land, consequently you may reasonably expect sport, fish being then on the feed.

When fishing fine for Carp, Roach, &c. it is necessary that you shot your line with small shot, they being less likely to alarm the fish by their bulk, and also make less resistance to the water when you strike; than shot of a large size, consequently you are more likely to hit a fish.

When the water is very low and bright in rivers, angle far out, and in the stream; but when the rivers are full and thick, fish in the eddies and near the bank.

When cold winds blow, always angle in the deep holes that lie under the wind, or you will meet with little sport, for fish are very susceptible of cold. When you fish in shallow water, and the sun is shining, endeavour to place yourself so that

your shadow does not lie upon the water, or you will not meet with success.

When angling for Carp, Chub, Roach, or Perch, and after having hooked a fish, he breaks away, little sport is to be expected in the place where you lost him, (especially if a large one, and you have played him some time,) for when free from the hook, with fright and pain they rush violently away, which alarms the others: in such case, immediately cast in a good store of ground-bait, or move to another place.

When angling in a water that you have no local knowledge of, fish in the eddies, or at the meeting of two streams, around piles about bridges, locks, mill-tails, pools, wiers, deep dark holes, and flood-gates.

When angling in a river, or any other water, for Barbel, Chub, Roach, Dace, Gudgeons, or Perch, prefer that part which has a clean, gravelly or sandy bottom; for those fish, unlike Carp, Tench and Eels, are seldom found where the bottom is foul or muddy.

THE ANGLER'S RETURN.

BY LORD THURLOW.

1.

When the sun is shining low,
From our easy sport we go,
Our kettle full of fish;
And having spent the golden day,
Through the meads we take our way,
In haste to dress a dish.

2.

Whether it Barbel be, or Pike,
Or Trout, or silver Eel, belike,
Or Perch, or Grayling free;
Or Bream, or Tench, or Carp, or Bleak,
Or Gudgeons, that in fords we seek,
Or Roach or Dace it be.

3.

Before the fire we sit and sing,
Content and happy as a king,
When winds in autumn blow,
Employed upon our gentle themes,
Till spring unbinds the gentle streams,
And then to fish we go.

ADDENDA,

CONTAINING DIRECTIONS FOR BAITING HOOKS—CHAIN AND NIGHT-LINES FOR EELS DESCRIBED, WITH COMPOSITION FOR PRESERVING THE SAME, TROLLING-LINES, &c.—METHOD OF PLUMBING THE DEPTH, AND PARTICULARS RESPECTING ORNAMENTAL FISH-PONDS.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO BAIT HOOKS WITH WORMS.

To bait a hook with a worm, use the following method : enter the point of the hook into the worm a little below the head, and carry it down within a quarter of an inch of its tail, which part, by moving about, intices the fish : keep the shank of the hook as much covered with the body of the worm as possible. If you bait with two worms on a hook, draw the first up above the shank while you put the second on (in the same manner as directed with one worm), then draw the first one down on the second, the shank, hook and all will be then

well covered, and the whole will be a very enticing bait for Perch, Carp, Barbel, and all large fish.

WITH GENTILS.

To bait a hook with a gentil, use this method : enter the point of the hook into the gentil near either end, and bring it out at the other end ; then draw the point back again just within the gentil, enough to hide it : this is the best way to bait with a gentil whose skin is something tough (especially in cold weather) by piercing the skin in the first instance, with striking fine (when a bite) your hook will enter sufficiently into the fish and secure it, and you do not risk breaking your line, or the top of the rod, which frequently happens by striking too hard.

WITH GRAVES.

To bait a hook with graves is as follows : first, select the whitest pieces from what you have soaked, and put four or five pieces on your hook, or as much as will cover it from the bend to and over the point : these pieces should be about half the size of a sixpence, and put on the hook separately

or one after the other, not a large piece doubled, as some indolent anglers do, for then the hook is prevented entering firmly the fish you strike; whereas, by putting the pieces on separately, when you strike they either break off, or are pushed up the shank, and the whole bend of the hook enters the fish, and you have firm hold. These minutiae of baiting, &c. are of singular advantage, which the observing angler will not fail to attend to, and appreciate, being worthy his notice.

CHAIN AND NIGHT-LINES FOR EELS.

Large Eels very seldom feed but in the night, consequently the angler is necessitated to lay night-lines, or forego the pleasure and advantage of supplying his table with fine Eels, (except he takes one occasionally by snigging.) The method of taking Eels by night-lines is as follows: take ten yards or more of strong whip or lay-cord, tie one end of it to a stick or peg, which you fix in the ground, and fasten your hook to the other, which should be whipped or tied on to about ten inches of strong plaited silk, gyp, or twine double waxed

with wax candle : some use twisted wire, which is improper, for an Eel will generally, by twisting, break away from wire : the plaited silk is superior to any thing.

Hooks proper for this method of taking Eels are made on purpose, both double and single, and are called Eel-hooks ; in choosing which, pass those that are very broad in the bend, and the points stand too much outward, or, as anglers term it, *rank*.

If you use worms for a bait, they should be well scoured lob-worms, using the single hook : to bait which, take a minnow baiting-needle, and fasten it to the silk or gyp to which the hook is tied ; enter the point of the needle near the tail of the worm, and bring it out at its head, drawing the worm over the shank of the hook, taking care also to cover the barb and point of the hook. Some bait their hooks, by entering the point of the needle at the head of the worm, and carrying it down to within a quarter of an inch of the tail, which hangs free, and the body of the worm is drawn over the shank and whipping of the hook, but this way

wounds the worm more than the method first described.

When a double hook is used, a small Gudgeon, about five inches long, Roach, Dace, Bleak, Miller's Thumb, Stone Loach, or about two inches of a Lamprey, are all proper baits; but Gudgeons are to be preferred. The Lamprey cut in pieces, not more than two inches of which should be put on the hook, is known by many experienced anglers as a killing bait for Eels; but it will not answer in every river, or parts of the same river, nor in ponds or still waters: it does very well in the river Lea, within ten miles of London. When you make use of this bait, let the hooks lie close to the bait at one end, in the same manner as described for baiting with the gorge-hook, the silk or whatever else the hook is tied to, coming out at the other end of the bait. It should be observed, that that part of the Lamprey which contains the roe is the most enticing.

When you bait with a Gudgeon, or other small fish, let the hooks lie close in the bait's mouth; and that which they are tied to coming out at the tail, exactly the same as described to bait a gorge-hook

for trolling, which see. These lines should be laid in those parts of rivers or waters where they are not likely to be much entangled with heavy or strong weeds, and if they were all fastened to bank-runners, the angler would find less loss of lines or hooks than when tied to a stick, as they never get twisted, or check the Eels, but give way, and yield to every motion ; whereas, by laying the lines in coils on the bank, or in the water, they frequently get twisted, and check a bite.

The chain-line is so named from having a number of hooks baited, and tied to it, in the following manner : first, take a stout thick line, (some use a clothes line) and fasten one end of it to a brick, or any heavy substance ; to this line fasten as many baited hooks as you think proper, about two feet apart, the hooks being tied to smaller lines, about one yard long ; then throw the brick, or what the rope is tied to, into the water, and fasten the other end to another brick, or to a staff or tree, and the baited hooks will then all hang free, and be separated from each other. Experience, however, has taught me to prefer laying single lines, and I will venture to assert, that those who lay six single lines

shall kill more Eels or other fish than with a chain-line that shall have twenty baited hooks on it.

To take up these lines, it is proper the angler should have a drag with him, fastened to plenty of strong cord, which drag being thrown over the lines in the water, easily brings them to hand. These lines should always be dried gradually and carefully after they have been used, before they are put away, or they will soon become rotten : it is a good plan to rub them well with a piece of wax-candle occasionally. Half-grown live frogs are good bait for Eels, on night lines, in ponds and still waters, during May and June.

The lovers of trolling and trimmer angling may always procure live fish for baits of Isaac Jacobs, fishmonger, No. 30, Duke Street, Aldgate. Baits may be met with occasionally at other shops, but no other place can be depended upon in London ; particularly for Gudgeons, during winter and summer.

COMPOSITION FOR PRESERVING TROLLING LINES,
TRIMMER LINES, &c.

Take three table spoonsful of sweet-oil, of bees-wax and dark rosin, a piece of each, the size of a small walnut, bruise the rosin, cut the wax in small pieces, and then put oil, wax, and rosin, into a small pipkin, and let it simmer over the fire till the whole is in a liquid state; then dip your trolling line into the hot mixture, and let it remain a minute, then take it out, and hang it up to dry, which it will take two or more days to do: when quite dry, it will be water proof, stronger, and last much longer, than when drest with any thing else I am acquainted with. Next in value I consider wax candle well rubbed on and into lines.

PLUMBING THE DEPTH.

Plumbing the depth is done in the following manner: if a ring plummet, pass the hook through the ring, and fix the point into the cork at the bottom: if a folding plummet, unfold about two

inches of it, pass the hook over its side, (as represented in the cut of a folding plummet, in plate No. 8,) and then fold the plummet up again; your hook is now secured from drawing away from the plummet. As success depends much in angling at a proper depth, take due pains, and measure the depth accurately, before you begin fishing.

ORNAMENTAL FISH-PONDS.

As a small fish-pond or basin is generally allowed to add much to the beauty and ornament of a garden or pleasure-ground, I shall here give proper directions for the management of such waters, and in the choice of fish to stock them.

A pond should not be less than six feet deep in the middle, that the fish may be enabled in winter to avoid the cold; it should have also a part that is shallow, with a clean pebbly or gravelly bottom, on which fish much delight to play in hot weather; it likewise tends to keep them in health: by their frequently rubbing themselves on the gravel,

they get rid of insects or water-lice, which more or less infect all fresh-water fish, particularly in still waters. A few roots of candock weed or the water-lily, is proper to be planted, under and about which the fish will sport with infinite delight, the broad leaves affording a shady retreat in extreme heat, the stems and lower parts of these weeds are also useful to hold the spawn of the breeding fish. It is improper to plant trees close to a fish-pond, because when the leaves fall they rot, and make the water unclean, consequently injurious to the fish. The proper fish for ornamental ponds are Gold and Silver fish, Prussian or Crucian Carp, Roach, Flounders, Gudgeons, Minnows, and small Perch. To preserve those fish in small ponds, it is necessary occasionally to throw in some crumbled bread, gentils, and small worms: parboiled green peas are a great treat to pond fish; but those persons who have an opportunity of supplying their Ponds with water from rivers conveyed in pipes, have but little occasion to feed the fish, as the river water generally contains sufficient food for the purpose. Be careful to break a hole when the pond is frozen (at least once a day) to admit fresh air, for fish cannot long exist, any more than other animals, when deprived of it.

APPENDIX.

AS an advocate for Angling, I feel interested and anxious for the honour and credit of the Angler's character and conduct, therefore I beg his attention to a few observations and extracts from acts of parliament relative to the preservation of fish and fisheries. It should be recollected, that if the angler commits an offence or trespass from his ignorance of the laws on the subject, he is equally liable to fine and punishment as if acting by premeditated design ; for it is presumed by the magistrates of courts, that from the known publicity of the laws, every person is acquainted with their regulations in respect to the protection of property, punishment for trespass, and the like. Moreover, as reasonable beings, and accountable for our misdeeds, it surely behoves us so to regulate our conduct in pursuing our pleasures and amusements, that we in nowise lose sight of or infringe the *Golden Rule*, that of "doing unto others as we

would they should do unto us,"—a strict observance of which I seriously recommend to all brother anglers.

The most recent, and the principal act to protect fisheries, was passed in the fifth year of his present Majesty's reign, from which the following extract is taken :

" No one shall enter into any park or paddock fenced in and enclosed, or into any garden, orchard, or yard adjoining or belonging to any dwelling house, in or through which park or paddock, garden, orchard or yard any river or stream of water shall run or be, or wherein shall be any river, stream, pond, pool, moat, stew or other water ; and by any ways, means or device whatsoever shall steal, take, kill or destroy any fish bred, kept or preserved in any such river or stream, pond, pool, moat, stew or other water aforesaid, without the consent of the owner or owners thereof,* or shall be aiding or assisting in the stealing, taking, killing or destroying any such fish as aforesaid,

* The angler should bear it in mind, that a trespass may be committed in cases even where he has the permission of the proprietor of the water to fish ; for, in many instances, the owner of the water is not the owner of the land through which it runs, and without permission be obtained from both, he is equally liable to action for trespass.

or shall receive or buy any such fish, knowing the same to be stolen or taken as aforesaid, and being thereof indicted within six calendar months next after such offence or offences shall have been committed before any judge or justices of gaol delivery for the county wherein such park or paddock, garden, orchard or yard shall be, and shall on such indictment be by verdict, or his or their own confession or confessions convicted of any such offence or offences as aforesaid, the person or persons so convicted shall be transported for seven years.

“ And for the more easy and speedy apprehending and convicting of such person or persons as shall be guilty of any of the offences before mentioned, be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in case any person or persons shall at any time after the first of June commit or be guilty of any such offence or offences as herein before mentioned, and shall surrender himself to any one of his majesty's justices of the peace in and for the county where such offence or offences shall have been committed, or being apprehended and taken, or in custody for such offence or offences, or on any other account, and shall voluntarily make a full confession thereof, and a true discovery, upon oath of the person or persons who was or were his accomplice or accomplices in any of the said offences, so as such accomplice or accomplices may be

apprehended and taken, and shall on the trial of such accomplice or accomplices give such evidence of such offence or offences as shall be sufficient to convict such accomplice or accomplices thereof, such person making such confession and discovery, and giving such evidence as aforesaid, shall, by virtue of this act, be pardoned, acquitted and discharged of and from the offence or offences so by him confessed as aforesaid.

“That in case any person or persons shall take, kill or destroy, or attempt to take, kill or destroy, any fish in any river or stream, pond, pool, or other water (not being in any park or paddock, or in any garden, orchard or yard adjoining or belonging to any dwelling house, but shall be in any other inclosed ground which shall be private property) every such person being lawfully convicted thereof by the oath of one or more credible witness or witnessess, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence the sum of five pounds to the owner or owners of the fishery of such river or stream of water, or of such pond, pool, moat or other water; and it shall or may be lawful to and for any one or more of his majesty's justices of the peace of the county, division, riding or place where such last mentioned offence or offences shall be committed, upon complaint made to him or them, upon oath against any person or persons for any such last mentioned offence or offences, to issue his or their war-

rant or warrants to bring the person or persons so complained of before him or them; and if the person or persons so complained of shall be convicted of any of the said offences last mentioned before such justice or justices, or any other of his majesty's justices of the same county, division, riding or place aforesaid, by the oath or oaths of one or more credible witnesses, which oath such justice or justices are hereby authorised to administer, or by his or their own confession, then and in such case the party so convicted shall, immediately after such conviction, pay the said penalty of five pounds, hereby before imposed for the offence or offences aforesaid, to such justice or justices before whom he shall be so convicted, for the use of such person or persons as the same is hereby appointed to be forfeited and paid unto, and in default thereof, shall be committed by such justice or justices to the house of correction for any time not exceeding six months, unless the money forfeited shall be sooner paid.

“ Provided nevertheless that it shall and may be lawful to and for such owner or owners of the fishery of such river or stream of water, or of such pond, pool or other water wherein any such offence or offences last mentioned shall be committed as aforesaid, to sue and prosecute for, and recover, the said sum of five pounds by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, in any of his majesty's courts of record at

Westminster; and in such action or suit no essoine, wager of law, or more than one imparlance, shall be allowed; provided such action or suit be brought or commenced within six calendar months next after such offence or offences shall have been committed.

“ Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to subject or make liable any person or persons to the penalties of this act who shall fish, take, or kill and carry away any fish in any river or stream of water, pond, pool, or other water wherein such person or persons shall have a just right or claim to take, kill, or carry away any such fish.

To preserve the breed of fish.

There are several acts of parliament to preserve fish and fisheries, by penalties and punishments for using certain nets, and taking fish under a proper size, and out of season, from which the following quotations are made. The first worthy of notice, I believe, is an act passed in the thirteenth year of Richard II, which says,

“ No persons shall put in the waters of Thamise, Humber, Ouze, Trent, nor any other waters in any

time of the year, any nets called stalkers, nor other nets or engines by which the fry or breed of Salmon, Lampreys, or any other fish may in any wise be taken or destroyed; and the waters of Lon, Wyre, Mersey, Ribble, and all other waters in Lancashire, shall be put in defence, as to taking of Salmon, from Michaelmas to Candlemas, and in no other time of the year."

By an act made in the seventeenth year of the same reign,

"The justices of the peace and the mayor of London, on the Thames and Medway, shall survey the offences in both acts above mentioned, and shall survey and search all the weirs in such rivers, that they shall not be very strait for the destruction of such fry and brood, but of reasonable wideness, after the old assize used or accustomed; and they shall appoint under-conservators, who shall be sworn to make the like survey, search and punishment: and they shall enquire in sessions, as well by their office as at the information of the under-conservators, of all defaults aforesaid, and shall cause them which shall be thereof indicted, to come before them, and if they thereof be convicted, they shall have imprisonment, and make fine, at the discretion of the justices; and if the same be at the information of an under-conservator, he shall have half the fine."

And by a later act,

"No person shall take or knowingly have in his possession, either in water or on shore, or sell or expose to sale, any spawn, fry or brood of fish, or any unsizeable fish, or fish out of season, or any smelt not five inches long; and any person may seize the same, together with the baskets and package, and charge a constable or other peace officer with the offender, and with the goods, who shall carry them before a justice, the same shall be forfeited and delivered to the prosecutor, and the offender shall besides forfeit twenty shillings, to be levied by distress, by warrant of such justice, and distributed half to the prosecutor, and half to the poor of the parish where the offence was committed (and any inhabitant of such parish may nevertheless be a witness); and for want of sufficient distress, to be committed to the house of correction, to be kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding three months, unless the forfeiture be sooner paid, provided the justice may mitigate the said penalty, so as to remit above one half: persons aggrieved may appeal to the next sessions."

And an old act of parliament of Henry II. says,

"No person shall fasten any nets over rivers, to stand continually night and day, on pain of forfeiting one hundred shillings to the king."

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER.

By attending to the barometer, and observing those appearances in the atmosphere which foretell fair or foul weather, I have frequently avoided getting wet, and saved myself many fruitless journeys. I have therefore inserted the following observations, by the Rev. W. Jones, which I have often found useful in guiding me on this subject, and I doubt not it will be acceptable to those for whom this work is intended, as they above all other sportsmen are most interested in the changes of the weather.

MISTS.

A white mist in the evening over a meadow with a river, will be drawn up by the sun next morning, and the day will be bright. Five or six fogs successively drawn up portend rain. Where there are high hills, and the mist which hangs over the lower lands draws towards the hills in the morning, and rolls up to the top, it will be fair; but if the mist hangs upon the hills, and drags along the woods, there will be rain.

CLOUDS.

Against much rain, the clouds grow bigger, and increase very fast, especially before thunder. When the clouds are formed like fleeces, but dense in the middle; and bright toward the edges, with the sky clear, they are signs of a frost, with hail, snow, or rain. If clouds breed high in air, in thin white trains, like locks of wool, they portend wind, and probably rain. When a general cloudiness covers the sky, and small black fragments of clouds fly underneath, they are a sure sign of rain, and probably be lasting. Two currents of clouds always portend rain, and, in summer, thunder.

DEW.

If the dew lies plentifully on the grass after a fair day, it is a sign of another. If not, and there is no wind, rain must follow. A red evening portends fine weather; but if it spread too far, upwards from the horizon in the evening, and especially morning, it foretells wind or rain, or both. When the sky in rainy weather is tinged with sea-

green, the rain will increase ; if with deep blue, it will be showery.

HEAVENLY BODIES.

A haziness in the air which fades the sun's light, and makes the orb appear whitish, or ill defined ; or at night, if the moon and stars grow dim, and a ring encircles the former, rain will follow. If the sun's rays appear like Moses' horn, if white at setting, or shorn of his rays, or goes down into a bank of clouds in the horizon, bad weather is to be expected. If the moon looks pale and dim, we expect rain ; if red, wind ; and if of her natural colour, with a clear sky, fair weather. If the moon is rainy throughout, it will clear at the change, and perhaps, the rain return a few days after. If fair throughout, and rain at the change, the fair weather will probably return on the fourth or fifth day.

WIND.

If the wind veers about, much rain is pretty sure. If in changing it follows the course of the sun, it

brings fair weather ; the contrary, foul. Whistling, or howling of the wind, a sure sign of rain.

METEORS.

The Aurora Borealis, after warm days, is generally succeeded by cooler air. Shooting stars are supposed to indicate wind.

ANIMALS.

Before rain, swallows fly low ; dogs grow sleepy, and eat grass ; water-fowl dive much ; fish will not bite ; flies are more troublesome ; toads crawl about ; moles, ants, bees, and many insects are very busy ; birds fly low for insects ; swine, sheep, and cattle are uneasy, and even the human body.

The two following observations are from the ingenious DR. KIRWIN.

1. When there has been no particular storm about the time of the spring equinox (March 21), if a storm arise from the east on or before that day, or if a storm from any point of the compass arise near a week after the equinox, then, in either of

these cases, the succeeding summer is generally dry, four times in five.

2. But if a storm arise from the S. W. or W. S. W. on or just before the spring equinox, then the summer following is generally wet, five times in six.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE RECOVERY OF DROWNED
PERSONS, AND PREVENTION OF PREMATURE
DEATH.

Considering that many lives are lost by drowning, which might be saved if the means recommended by the Royal Humane Society were early applied to restore suspended animation, I have inserted the rules and methods directed to be pursued in such cases by the said Society. As it is possible the angler may have occasion to receive or give assistance in such cases, I trust I shall be excused for thus introducing the subject.

TREATMENT OF DROWNED PERSONS.

In removing the body to a convenient place, care must be taken that it be not bruised, nor shaken violently, nor roughly handled; nor carried over any man's shoulders with the head hanging downward, nor rolled upon the ground, nor over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels; for experience proves that all these methods may be injurious, and destroy the small remains of life. The unfortunate object should be cautiously conveyed by two or more persons; or in a carriage upon straw, lying as on a bed, with the head a little raised, and kept in as natural and easy a position as possible.

The body, being well dried with a cloth or flannel, should be placed in a moderate degree of heat, but not too near a large fire. The window or door of the room should be left open, and no more persons admitted into it than those who are absolutely necessary, as the lives of the patients greatly depend upon their having the benefit of pure air. The warmth most promising of success is that of a bed or blanket well heated. Bottles of

hot water should be laid at the bottoms of the feet, to the joints of the knees, and under the arm-pits; and a warming-pan, moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, should be passed over the body. The natural and kindly warmth of a healthy person lying by the side of the body has been found, in some cases, particularly of children, very efficacious.

Should the accident happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brewhouse, bakehouse, glasshouse, or any fabrick where warm lees, ashes, embers, grains, sand, water, &c. are easily procured, it would be of great importance to place the body in any of these, moderated to a degree of heat little exceeding that of a healthy person; or in summer, the exposure to sunshine has been proved obviously beneficial. Friction with the hand, or with warm flannel or coarse cloth, so as not to injure the skin, should also be tried, with perseverance, for a considerable period of time.

The subject being placed in one or other of these advantageous circumstances as speedily as possible, a bellows should be applied to one nostril, whilst the other nostril and the mouth are

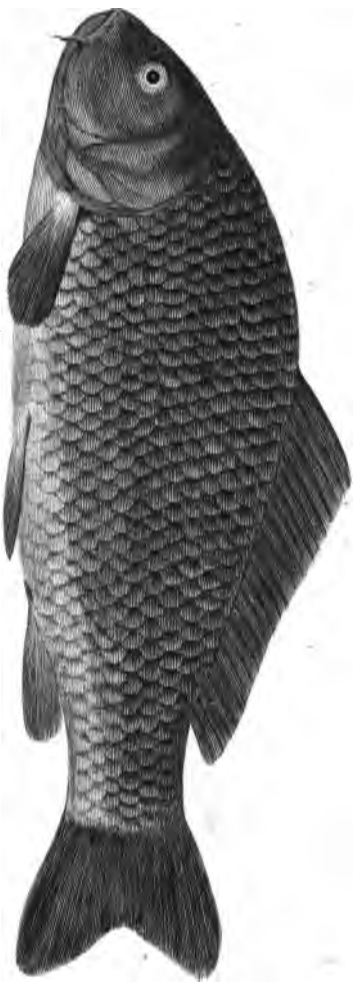
kept closed, and the lower end of the prominent part of the wind-pipe is pressed backward. "The bellows is to be worked in this situation; and when the breast is swelled by it, the bellows should stop, and an assistant should press the belly upward, to force the air out. The bellows should then be applied as before, and the belly again pressed; this process should be repeated from twenty to thirty times in a minute, so as to imitate natural breathing as nearly as possible. As the trachea is always open through the glottis, air conveyed through the mouth, the nostrils being closed, would necessarily pass into the lungs. If the cartilages of the larynx (throat) be pressed against the vertebrae (bones of the neck) so as to close the œsophagus, (gullet) and prevent the passage of the air into the stomach, and at the same time the mouth and left nostril be closed, and the pipe of the bellows inserted into the right nostril, the air will pass into the lungs through the wind-pipe, because that is the only opening through which it can pass; its passage into the œsophagus, or its egress through the mouth or left nostril, being prevented in the manner above described."

If there be any signs of returning life, such as sighing, gasping, twitching, or any convulsive motions, beating of the heart, the return of the natural colour and warmth,—opening a vein in the arm, or external jugular of the neck, may prove beneficial ; but the quantity of blood taken away should not be large. The throat should be tickled with a feather, in order to excite a propensity to vomit, and the nostrils also with a feather, snuff, or any other stimulant, so as to provoke sneezing. A tea-spoonful of warm water may be administered now and then, in order to learn whether the power of swallowing be returned ; and if it be, a table-spoonful of warm wine, or brandy and water, may be given with advantage ; and not before, as the liquor might pass into the trachea before the power of swallowing returns. The other methods should be continued with ardour and perseverance for two hours or upwards, although there should not be the least symptom of life.

In the application of stimulants, electricity has been recommended ; and when it can be early procured, its exciting effects might be tried in aid of the means already recommended ; but the elec-

trical strokes should be given in a low degree, and gradually as well as cautiously increased.

CARP

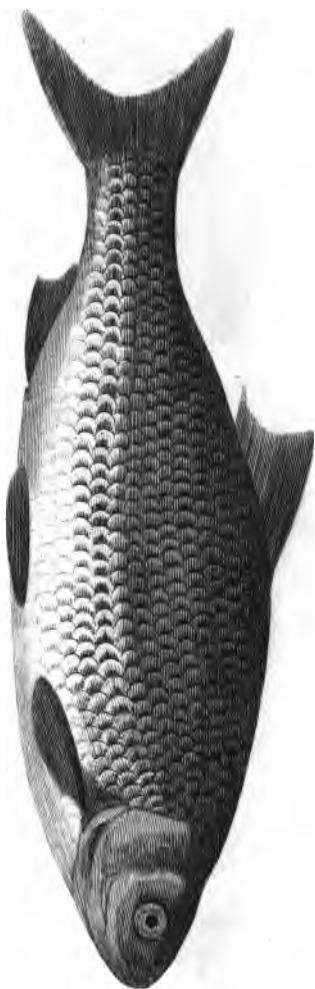


C. luteus.

C. auratus.

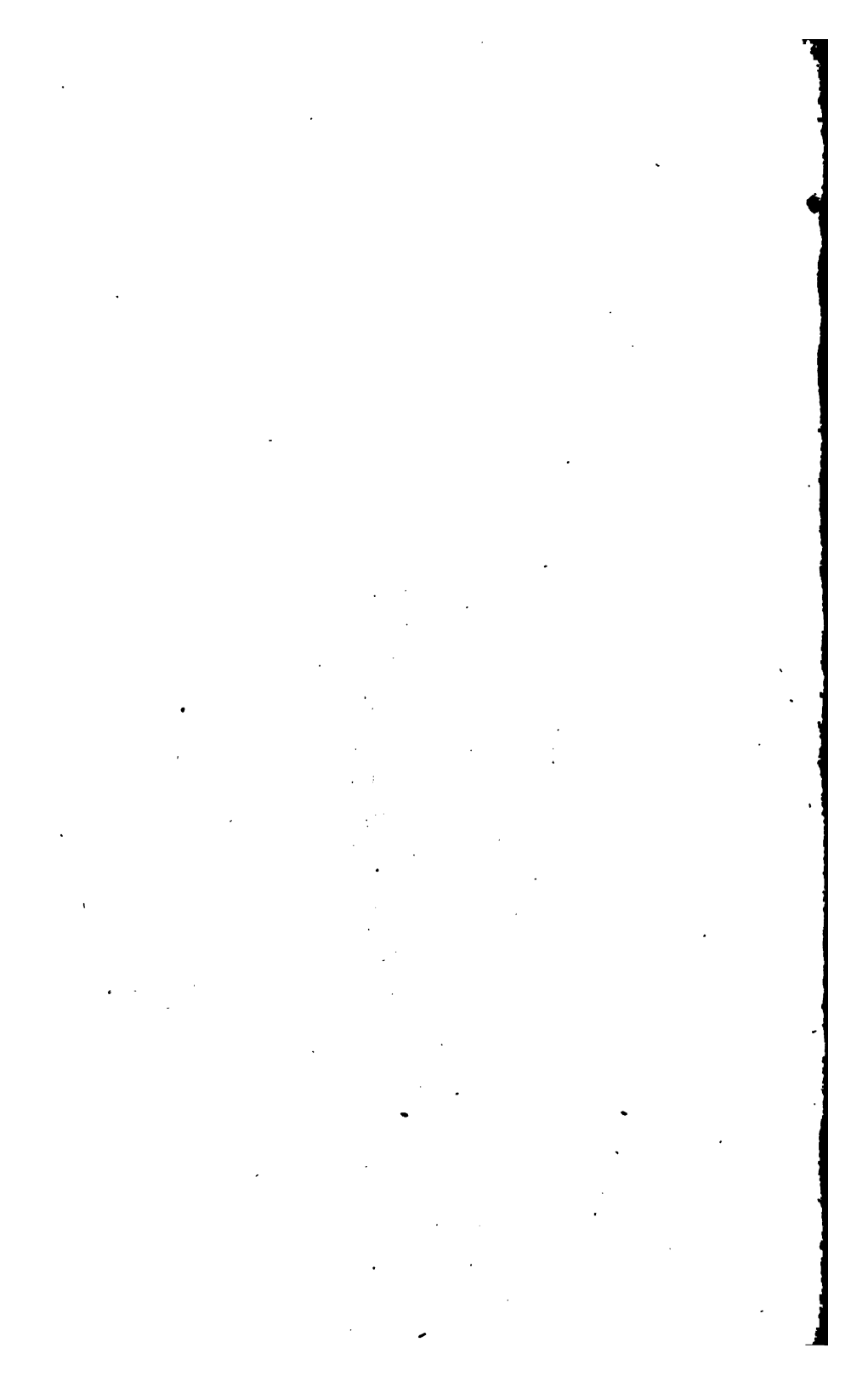


ROACH

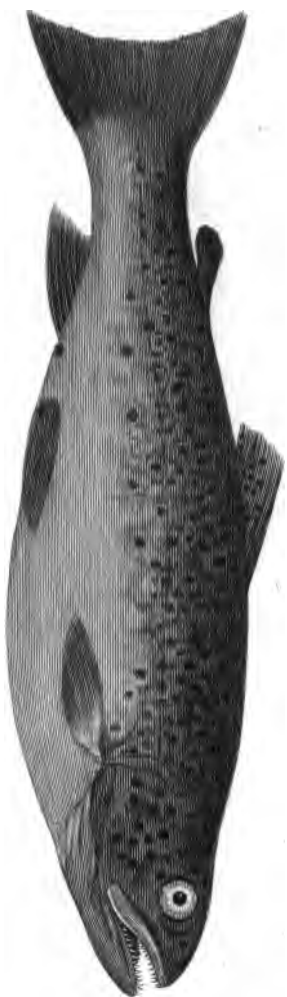


Claudey delin.

R. Carpenter Sculp.



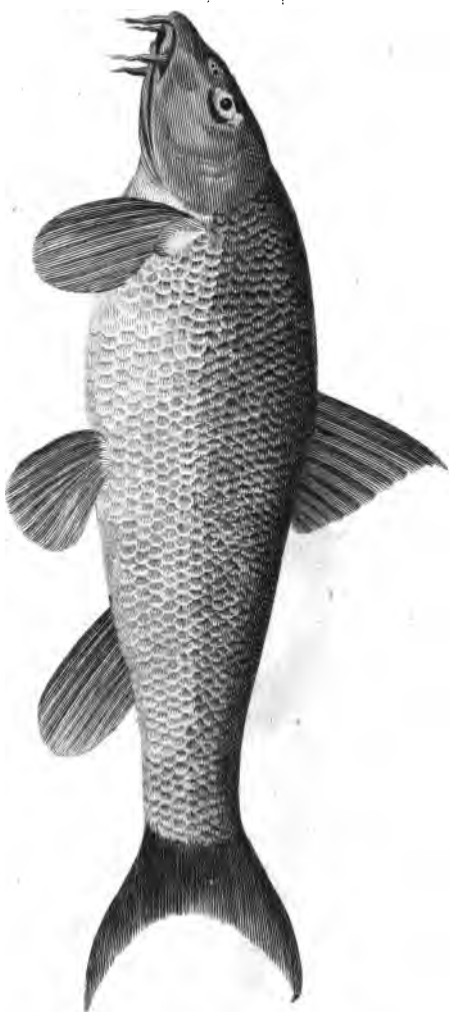
TROUT.



C. Hardy delin.

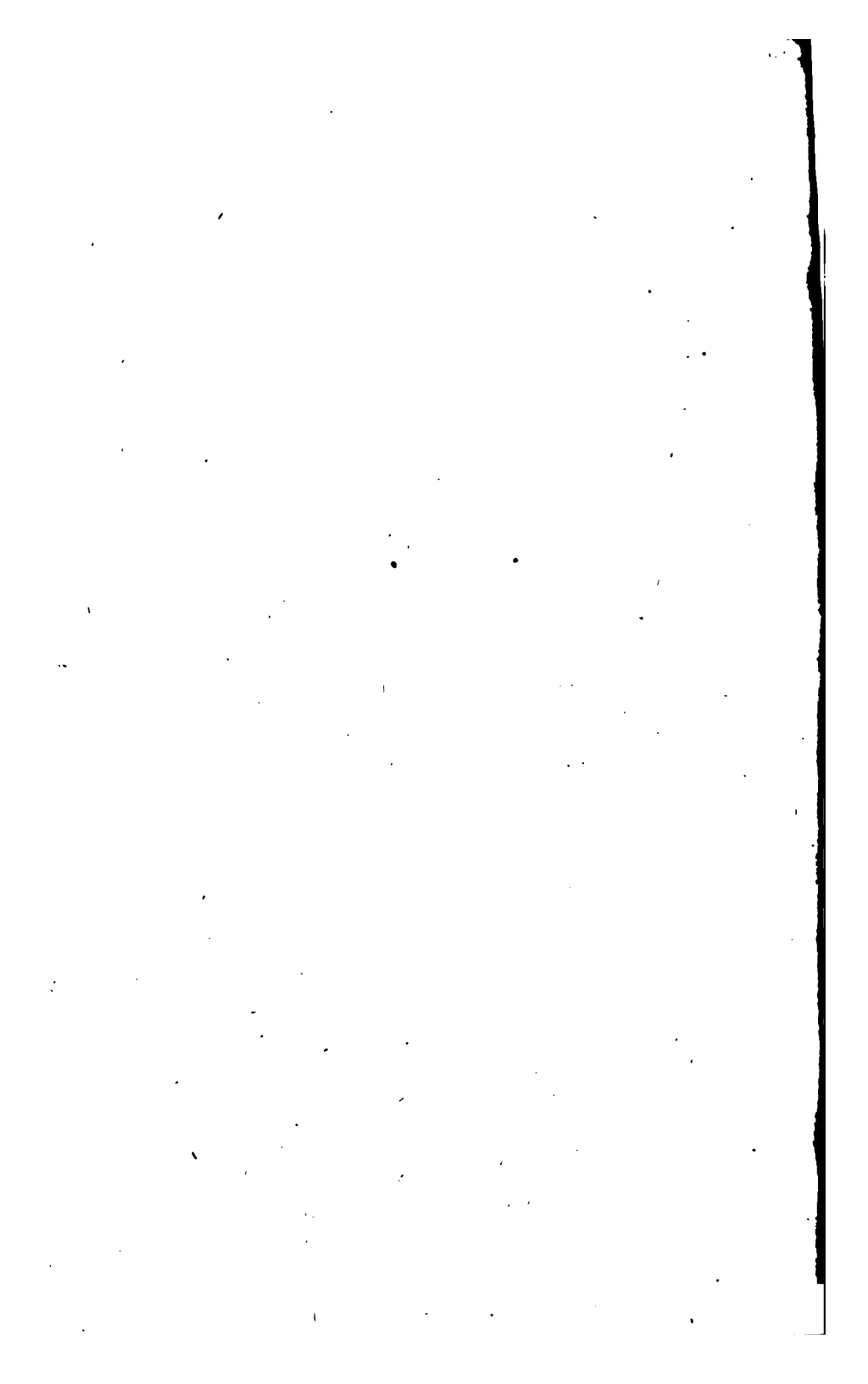
R. Carpenter sculp.

BARRBEL.

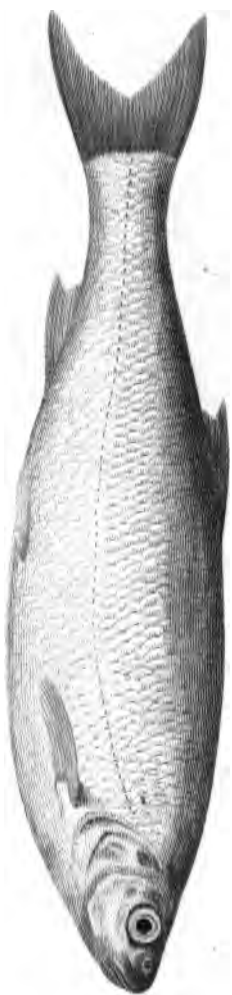


G. Hardy delin.

R. Carpenter Sculp.

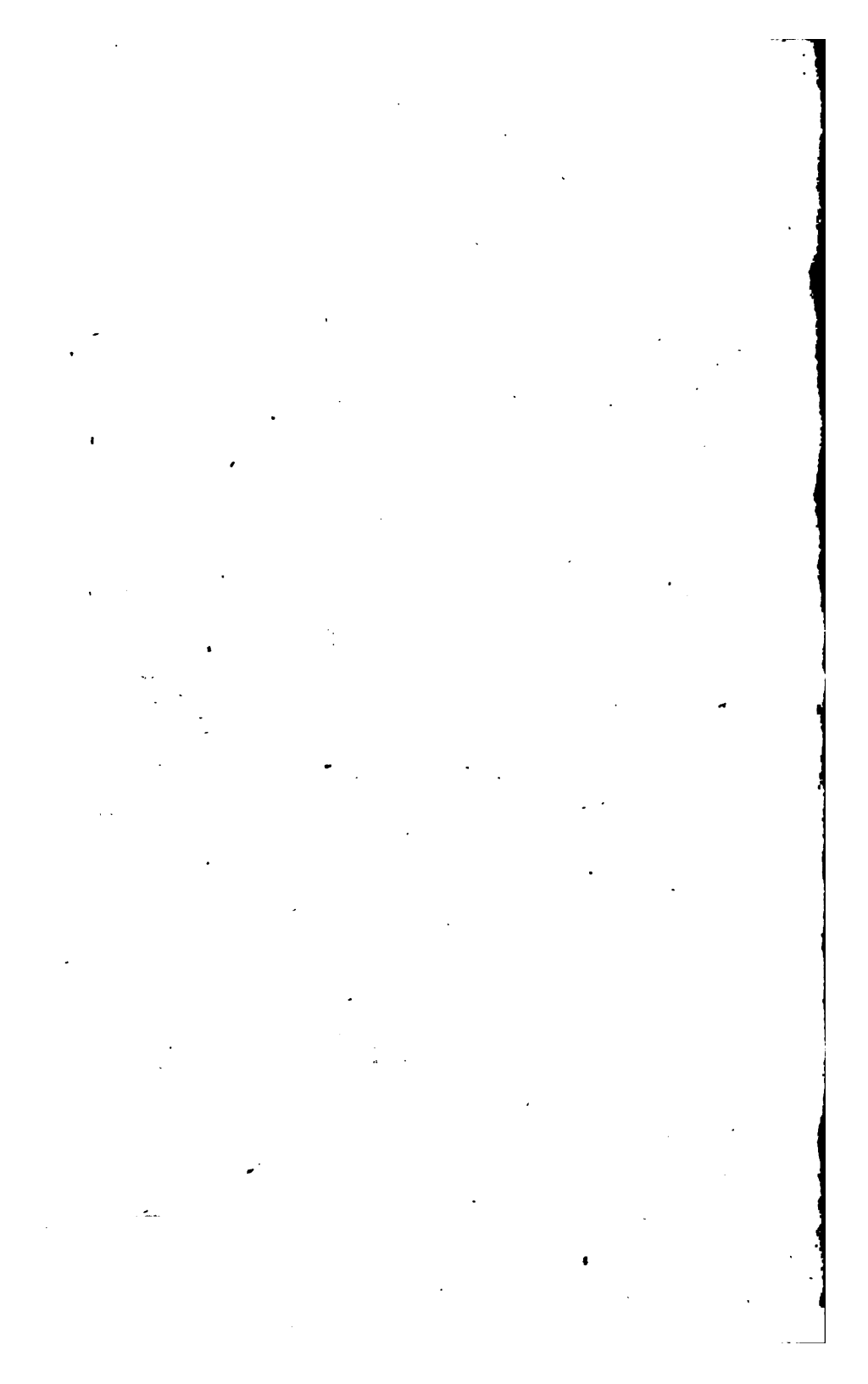


IDACE.

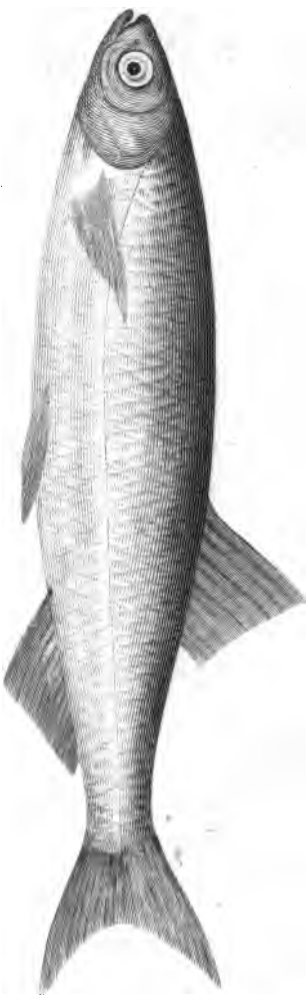


C. Hardy delin.

R. Carpenter Sculp.

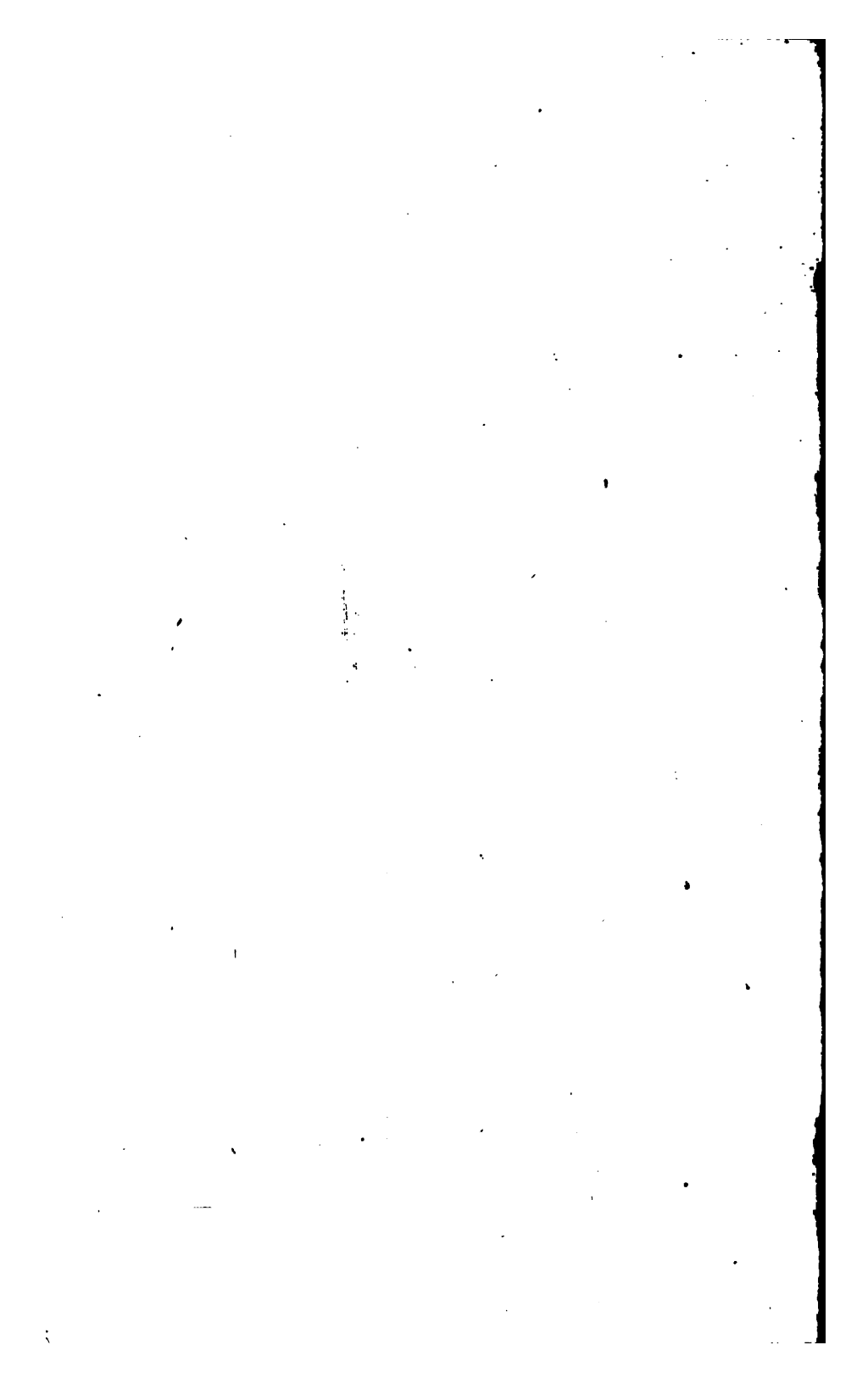


BL. LEAK.



C. Hardy delin.

H. Carpenter sculp.



A
GLOSSARY OR EXPLANATION
OF
TECHNICAL TERMS
USED AMONG ANGLERS.

To angle, to catch fish with a rod and line.

Bank-fishing, angling from a bank on the side of a river, or other water.

Beard or barb, of a hook, is that part a little above the point, which prevents the fish slipping off.

Bobber or brother bob, nick-names for anglers.

Bottom-fishing, angling with any bait under water.

Cane, of which fishing-rods are generally made, are bamboo, carolina, and the sugar cane.

Cartilaginous, fish without a back bone, such as the Lamprey, &c.

Clearing-line, is a few yards of strong small cord, to the end of which is fastened a heavy ring of lead or brass ; if the hook should get fast to any thing, this ring is put over the rod, and suffered to go down to the hook, and by its weight generally clears the hook from what it may have struck into ; if not, the angler seldom loses more than a hook, but without the assistance of a clearing-line, he frequently loses his float, as well as hook and line. The brass

clearing-rings are to be preferred, because they are jointed, and in consequence can be used when the angler has a winch on his rod, in which case, the leaden ring could not be passed over the winch. These useful articles to the angler are to be met with at the tackle shops.

Dapping or dipping, falling gently into or on the water.

*Deep*s are the deepest parts of the river Thames somewhat out of the current: to make them safe harbours for fish to breed in, &c. the boatmen who live at Hampton, Shepperton, and other places in that neighbourhood, sink their old boats in rows, leaving a channel between them; in a line with this channel they fix their boats when engaged by anglers. The largest Barble and other fish are taken in these *deeps*, for the manner in which the boats are sunk, effectually protects them from every kind of net.

Drag, a piece of iron wire, with three or four hooks (without barbs) placed back to back, to which is fastened a long packthread line: this is used to recover any part of the tackle that may be entangled in weeds, &c. or to drag in night-fines, cork trimmers, &c.

Disgorger, an instrument with a forked top, about six inches long, made of bone, iron, or brass: when the fish has swallowed the hook, the forked end of the *disgorger* is thrust down upon it, which disengages it, and permits it to be easily drawn out.

To dress a fly, to make an artificial fly.

To dub is to make an artificial fly.

Dubbing is the materials with which the body of an artificial fly is made.

Eddies are bends or corners in rivers, where the water meets with obstruction, causing it to recoil and whirl round: fish lie much

in these spots, as the motion of the water frequently brings food out of the stream, and gives it a momentary pause.

Fishing and angling, synonymous terms.

Float-fishing, angling with a float on the line.

To feed: fish are said to feed when they take the bait.

Gentils are maggots bred from fly-blows on liver, or any putrid animal substance.

Gymp, silk twist laced with brass, sold at all fishing-tackle shops.

To gorge, to swallow.

Graves the sediment of melted tallow; to be bought at the tallow chandlers.

Ground-bait, gravel, brash, clay, gentils, &c. thrown into the water for the purpose of keeping the fish round the spot you intend to angle in.

Gregarious, those fish are termed *gregarious* who rove about in flocks or numbers together.

Heavy fish, large fish.

To hook foul, to hook a fish by any part outside its body, which sometimes happens by their swimming against the bait, and thereby sitting on the hook the same as a wife: by striking at the moment the fish is hooked foul. This happens frequently when angling for Barble.—*To hook foul*, is also to strike your hook in weeds, &c.

Killing bait, that bait which the fish are most fond of.

Kink, the line is said to kink or kinkle, when it gets entangled or twisted about the rod, or rings, &c.

Landing hook, a large hook with a screw-bank, to fasten in about a

yard of cane or other wood. This landing hook is more portable than a landing net, therefore preferred by some anglers ; it is used to lift a large fish, or to take one from the weeds, &c. which would endanger breaking the line if attempted to be weighed out by the angler, with rod and line alone. The jointed stick of a parasol, makes a convenient handle for a landing hook, as it will go in a pocket when folded.

Landing-net, a small net extended on an iron hoop, fastened to a pole, which is very useful in landing a large fish, to prevent the straining your rod, &c.

A *leash* is three fish of any kind.

Leather-mouthed fish are those which have their teeth in the throat, as is the case with Barble, Chub, Roach, Carp, Tench, Bream, Rudd, Dace, Bleak, Gudgeon, Loach and Minnows.

Leger-line, is a line without a float, sufficiently shotted about nine inches above the hook, so as to lie at the bottom without drifting.

Netting, catching fish in nets.

Nibble, the fish are said to *nibble* when they slightly touch the bait, but avoid taking it into the mouth.

Palmer, or *hackle*, artificial flies made with or without wings.

Paternoster-line, a line with several hooks, from five to ten or twelve.

To play a fish, to let him run a certain distance after having hooked him, then checking him by shortening the line, and again yielding to him, until he is exhausted.

Pliers, a small pair of pincers.

To pouch, to swallow.

Plummet, a piece of lead in various shapes, for taking the depth ; sold at the tackle shops.

Prime, fish are said to be *prime* when they rise to the surface, and

leap out of the water: when they do this the angler considers it a good sign, as they are then on the feed.

Punt, a broad flat-bottomed boat, large enough to hold two or three chairs; it is used in angling on the river Thames, at Richmond, Twickenham, Kingston, Hampton, &c.

Rank, hooks are said to be *rank* when the points spread outwards too much: this term is particularly applied to the gorge-hook for trolling, and likewise Eel hooks.

Rise, the fish are said to *rise* when they come to the surface to take a fly, or any other insect.

Rods, are generally made of cane, to which the line is fastened. 205
A *run*, (in trolling) a bite.

Running-tackle, the line is so called when passed from a winch, fixed on the rod, through rings, to join the baited line.

Scowers, are places in rivers with a clean sandy or gravelly bottom, on which the fish feed, rub and roll themselves just before they spawn; and many continue on the *scowers* during the warm or hot months.

To *scour worms*, to free them from filth, and make them transparent, by putting them in damp moss, &c.

Shank of a hook, that part to which the line is tied.

Shelf, or *shelves*, are large holes or excavations under banks of rivers, made by the violence of the water running against any particular part.

Strike, striking a fish is done by giving a sudden jerk from the wrist, or arm, when the fish has taken the bait.

Swims, are deep places in rivers where the stream is not rapid: fish are mostly found in them in cool weather.

To *take* or *kill fish*, to catch fish: the words catch or caught are seldom used by anglers.

Trolling, angling with a small fish (either dead or alive) for a bait.

This word is derived from the French word *troller*, to stroll or rove about.

Tumbling bay, is a pool of considerable depth and breadth, receiving the surplus water which falls from flood-gates, erected in rivers and canals to keep up a head of water: they are numerous in the river Lea.

To *turn* a fish, is to give him another direction by checking him, when he is likely to get in among weeds, &c.

To *weigh a fish out*, to lift a fish out of the water by the line, without the aid of a landing-net.

Warping, is tying or twisting over, in making artificial flies.

Winch, a machine made of brass, on which a line is kept, made of India twist, plaited silk, or gut and silk twisted.

To *whip*, or *whipping*, casting a fly with a pliant rod to any distance. To *whip*, is also to tie on a hook to hair, gut, silk, &c.

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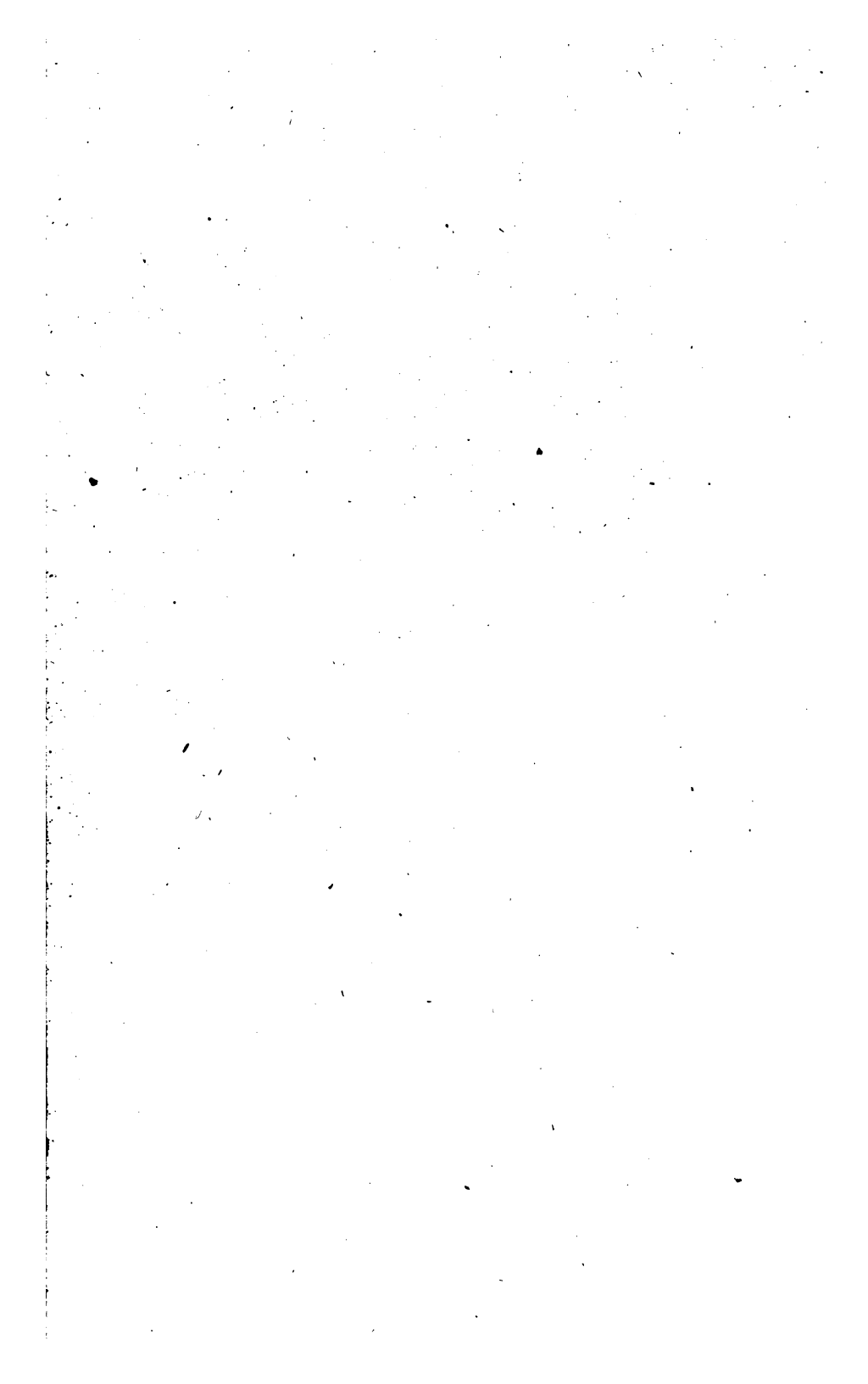
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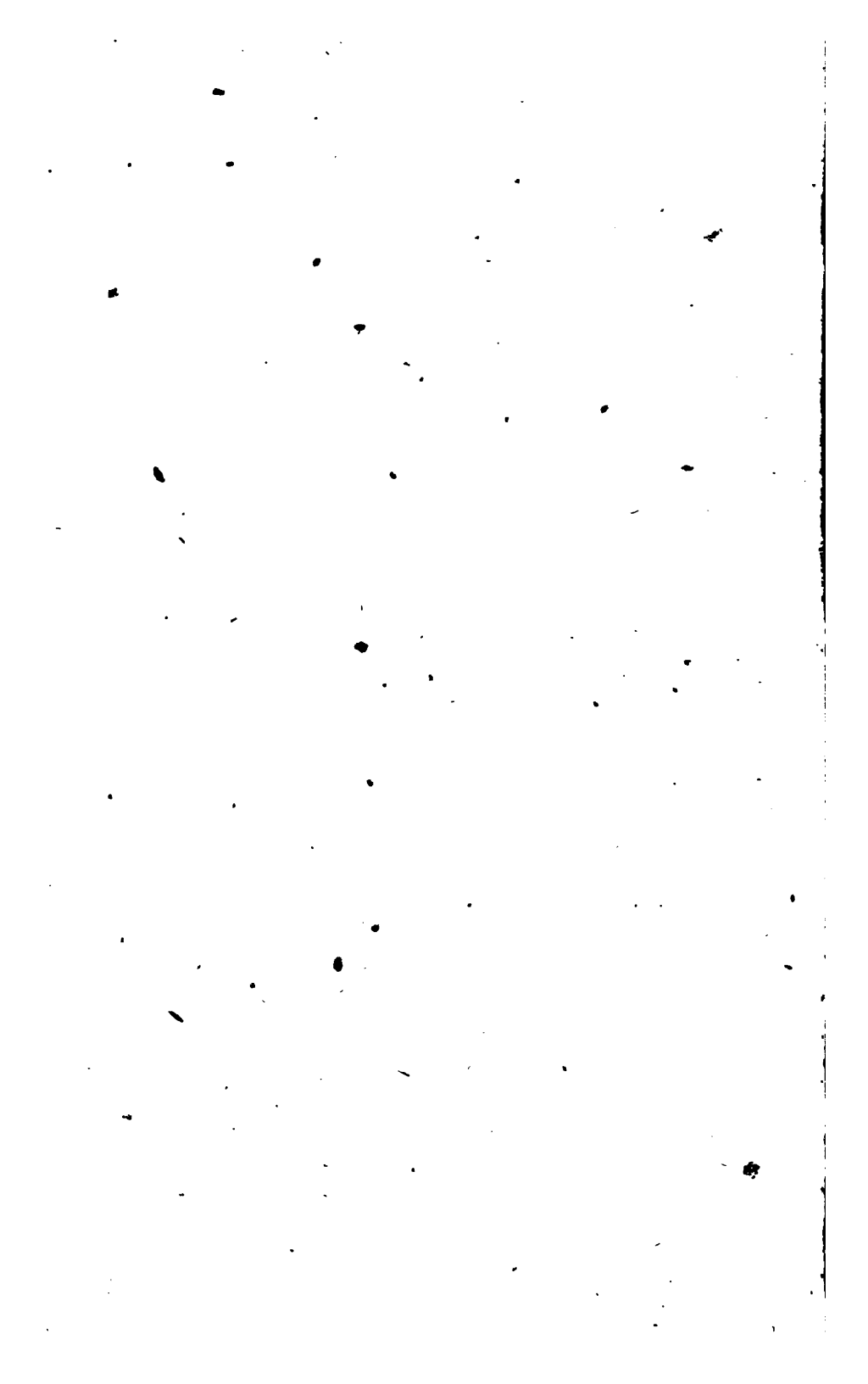
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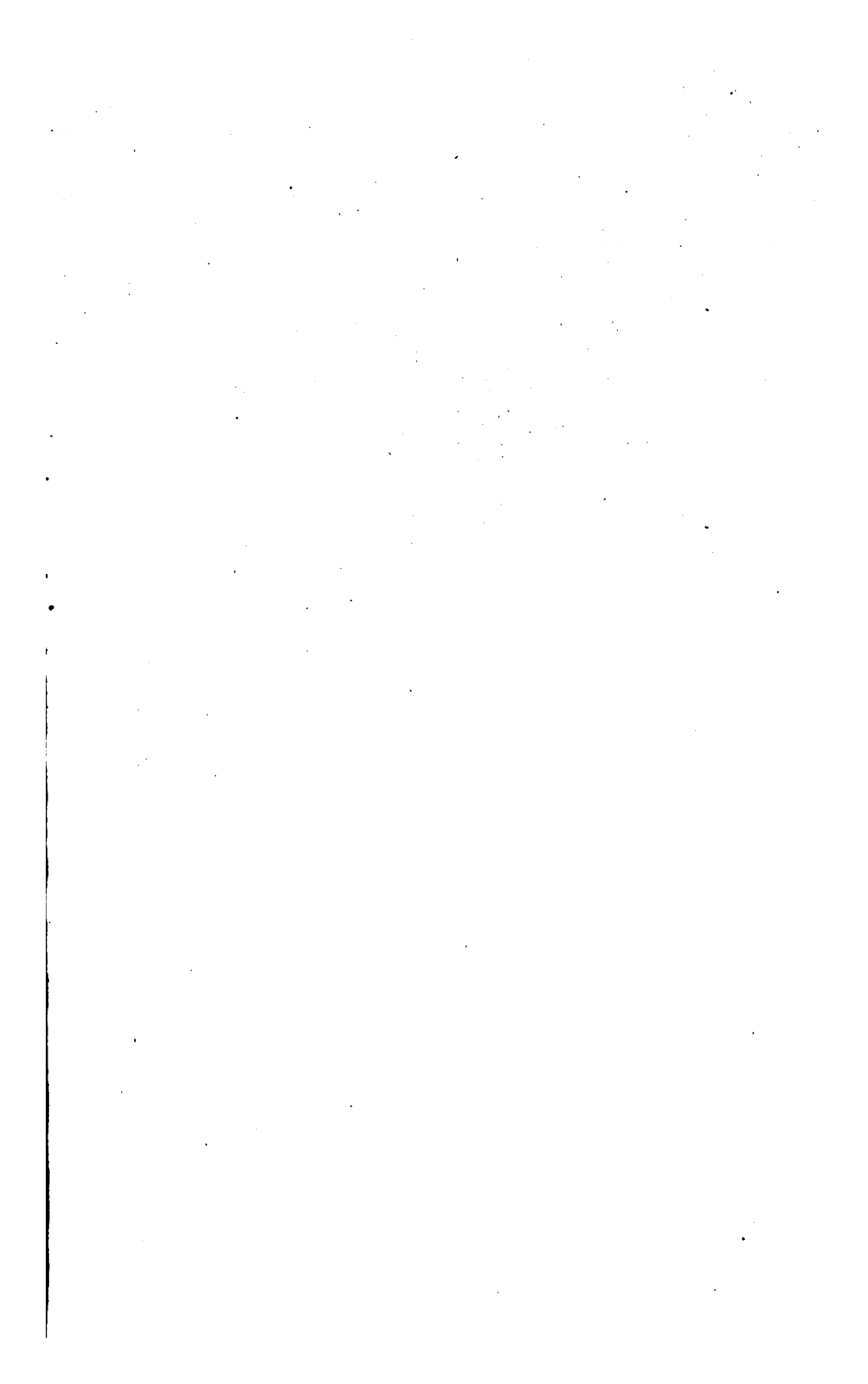
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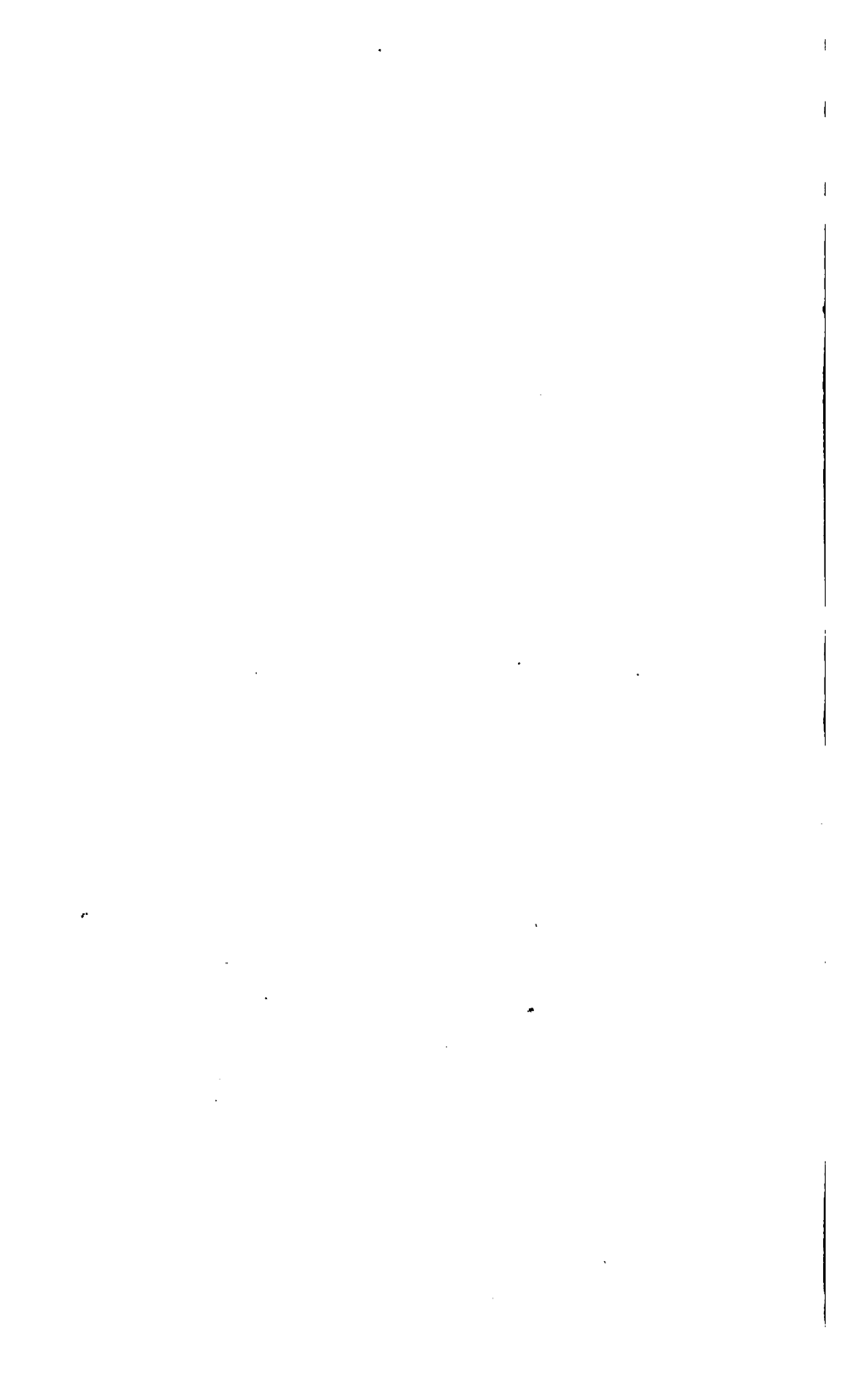
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